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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1793, and is now in its hundred and forty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, up-to-date, and reliable source of news, and is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It contains a full and complete record of all the news of the day, and is a valuable source of information to all who are interested in the progress of the country. It is published at the rate of \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. It is published at the office of the publisher, 102 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffery, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays. NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Macedonia, Charles D. Dudley, Commander, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WAGON, No. 873, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 707, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry B. Davley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBORO LODGE, No. 83, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

McCann Inquest.

Coroner Francis Stanhope Wednesday afternoon began an inquest into the death of Edward J. McCann, the lineaman who was killed on Bellevue avenue on July 20. The inquest was held at the police station and the widow and child of the deceased were present as spectators.

Officer Moore testified to being near the scene of the fatality; saw McCann start up the pole and fall back. Witness and Foreman Bain examined the body and pronounced him dead. Messages were sent for doctors and an ambulance.

Dr. Wheatland testified that McCann was dead when he arrived upon the scene. There were no marks upon the body to indicate the cause of death.

Foreman Thomas Bain told of the accident as he saw it. He had warned McCann when he started up the pole. He heard a faint cry and saw McCann fall to the ground. Witness hurried to him and told of the efforts to resuscitate him after Officer Moore had pronounced him dead. He could not say that that particular pole was any more dangerous than any in the city.

Several men who were at work near by told their version of the accident, which did not materially differ from each other. Frederick P. Lee, who prepared the body for burial, testified that there were no marks of any kind upon the body.

After Officer Watson had given his testimony the inquest was adjourned until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city are preparing to go to Boston in large numbers week after next to attend the meeting of the Grand Encampment. The headquarters for the members from Rhode Island will be Young's Hotel. The grand parade takes place on Tuesday, Aug. 16, and will be a grand sight.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., held a most delightful meeting on Monday evening. There were about one hundred and fifty Masons present, representing nearly twenty different lodges.

Workmen have finished the task of tearing down the chimney of the old Swinburne, Peckham & Co. mill on the property recently purchased by the government.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Luther, who have been visiting at Narragansett Pier, have returned to their home in this city.

The New Haven road is going to spend a million dollars in improvements in the city of New Haven.

Block Island Cases.

The hearings on the charges growing out of the Block Island steamboat war were to have been held in the Warden's Court on Thursday but the cases were continued by request of counsel for the complainants until August 20. The cause given for the continuance was the inability of one of the important witnesses to appear owing to his suffering from the injuries received in the fracas.

There were ten cases to be heard, the defendants being J. Eugene Littlefield, Erastus Rose, Robert Smith, Eli Sprague, Everett A. Willis, Simeon Toulis Ball, James Ormsbee, Frank M. Mott, David B. Rose and Joseph H. Willis. There are four charges of assault with a dangerous weapon—against J. Eugene Littlefield, Erastus Rose, Eli Sprague and Robert Smith. The charge against Frank Mott is simple assault, while all the other defendants are charged with assault and battery.

Lawyers Edward M. Sullivan of Cranston and Charles W. Crandall of Newport appeared for the defendants while Harry C. Curtis of Providence represented the complainants. Second Warden Daniel Mott presided over the court, the sessions being held in the town hall. When the cases were called Mr. Curtis asked for a continuance to which Mr. Sullivan objected, but all the ten cases were finally continued to Saturday.

Deputy Sheriff Gifford and three special deputies from Newport were present to preserve order, while the town was represented by three uniformed police. There was no disturbance of any kind.

Commander Newton E. Mason, U. S. N., has been appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance, to succeed Captain George E. Converse. Commander Mason is well known in Newport, where he was in command of the Torpedo Station from October, 1898, to June, 1902. He entered the Naval Academy in 1885, reached the grade of lieutenant commander in November, 1899, and served on the Brooklyn during the Spanish-American war, and was advanced several numbers for distinguished service. In October, 1898, he was transferred to the Torpedo Station, and was promoted to the rank of commander. Recently he returned from a cruise on the Asiatic shores, being in command of the Cincinnati. He now ranks No. 6 in the grade of commanders, and will receive his promotion to captain in October.

The transient summer business in Newport and vicinity has seen some of the best days as well as some of the worst during the past week. Last Sunday was the biggest day of the season at the beach and along the cliffs, the steamers bringing down large crowds from Providence. The travel on all of the electric roads was very heavy. On Monday there was a severe rainstorm which put a very effective damper on everything out of doors and Tuesday was no better. On Wednesday the weather was hot and clear and it brought the biggest crowds of the season on a week-day. The regular excursion from Boston on Thursday was well patronized as was also the excursion from Worcester and intermediate points on Friday. The season will soon reach its height and it is time for a big business in Newport and the nearby resorts.

All the steamers of the Fall River and Providence Lines have the wireless telegraphy equipment. From these steamers messages may be despatched to all points reached via Western Union lines, and will also be received at any office of the Western Union Company for delivery to passengers on board steamers. Messages may also be transmitted to the passengers on other Fall River Line or Providence Line Steamers. On steamer Princeton the office is located in stateroom 402, Puritan 100, Plymouth 231 and Pilgrim 188.

The members of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, enjoyed an outing at Bristol Monday afternoon and took occasion to look over the historic mansion where General Lafayette made his headquarters, now occupied by Judge Reynolds. The members of the Chapter made their headquarters at the D'Wolf Inn while in Bristol and were served with an excellent supper. The trip to and from Bristol was made by the Newport & Providence Railway.

Mr. Erastus P. Allan, who had the misfortune to break his leg on the plaza of his home last week, is still at the Newport Hospital where he is resting as comfortably as could be expected under the circumstances. His many friends have been profuse in their expressions of regret for the accident and their hopes for his recovery.

Miss Ruth B. Franklin is enjoying a vacation which she is spending at Oxford, N. H.

A Pleasant Re-union.

The re-union of the veterans of the 9th R. I. Volunteers took place in Newport Thursday. There was a large representation of the members present from various parts of the State. This was Col. John Hare Powell's old regiment and the welcome to the former commander was most cordial.

The business meeting and election of officers was held in Gen. G. K. Warren Post hall. Colonel Powell, president of the association, presided. The financial report was read and the secretary read a poem, a greeting to the president. It was voted to plant a new tree in the Veterans' Grove. Hon. Francisco G. Jilison of Providence on arrival of the veterans from Providence, addressed the gathering, reviewing the history of the company's campaign. There were other remarks and the annual election resulted in the re-election of last year's officers, as follows:

President—John Hare Powell. Secretary and Treasurer—John S. Davis.

Assistant—R. J. Sandford. Vice Presidents—Company A, William Massey; Company B, E. G. Cundall; Company C, James Bigelow; Company E, R. J. Sandford; Company F, John E. Whipple; Company G, Aaron Congdon; Company H, H. N. S. Booth; Company J, Horace G. Barnes; Company K, H. A. Richardson; Company L, J. H. Stacy.

Veterans Grove Committee—Henry F. Jencks, A. L. Sweet, William Massey, Charles F. Pierce, J. S. Davis.

Executive Committee—Treasurer and secretary, Francisco G. Jilison, H. A. Richardson, R. J. Sandford.

Dinner was served in the Hazard Memorial School building. Here Col. Powell presided. The caterer was James T. Allen of the Tour Dining Rooms.

After dinner the president of the Association took the party in charge for a drive about the city, and the entire occasion was one of much pleasure to those who forty years ago were a part of the great army that fought to maintain a united country.

There was a large gathering at Masonic Hall, Tuesday night, the attraction being the Jeter family, who presented a delightful program of instrumental and vocal selections. Each number received hearty applause and encores were frequent. Professor Loder, a noted violinist, also participated and added to the evening's enjoyment. The concert given by the Jeter family are always of a high order and are a great musical treat.

Last Sunday was the largest excursion day of the season. All the boats brought large crowds and the bus and cab drivers were kept busy. The beach was liberally patronized, there being an unusually large demand for bath houses. The water was not of the warmest, but was enjoyed by the bathers, especially those who came from other cities, and enjoy the cool atmosphere of our city.

Miss Amanda F. Green, who resides at 74 Bridge street, celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of her birth on Wednesday and tendered a reception in the afternoon to her relatives and intimate friends. Miss Green drives out when the weather is pleasant and enjoys remarkable health for her years. She was the recipient of many remembrances.

The proceedings before the commissioners in the condemnation cases of the Newport & Providence Railway Company have now reached the stage where the amount of damage is being made up by the commission. The counsel for the various parties interested have made their pleas and the awards will probably be made next week.

Mr. Harwood E. Bead, Jr., of Washington, is spending his vacation in Newport, having joined his wife who is guest of her mother, Mrs. Gardiner B. Reynolds, on Rhode Island avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived at their summer home, "Beaulieu," on Bellevue avenue, Tuesday evening, having just returned from an extended trip abroad.

Mr. A. J. MacIver has resigned his position with the Newport Dry Goods Company and was presented with a gold watch and chain and a piece of furniture by his employer and the employees.

Mr. Rowland S. Langley is entertaining Miss Ethel Westcott, of Hills Grove, R. I., at her home on Chase street.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry N. Jeter have had as their guests the past week Mrs. Emma Lottier and the Misses Lottier.

Miss Katharine M. Stevens will spend next week in Mattapoisett, Mass., as the guests of friends.

The Galesburg Club of Trinity Church has returned from its fifth annual outing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin are entertaining Miss Fitzgerald on John street.

The Automobile Races.

The greatest sporting event of the season in Newport was the automobile race pulled off at the Second Beach on Saturday last under the auspices of the amusement committee of the progress committee. The affair was in many ways a great success and was in every way very creditable for a first attempt of the committee. This is supposed to be a precursor of the great amusement park which is promised for some time in the near future.

The attendance was very large. It would be very hard to estimate the number of people that went over to see the races but it seemed to include about everybody in Newport and a great many from outside. The road along from the First to the Second beaches was black with automobiles, drags, carriages, bicycles and pedestrians. No admission was charged and every one felt as if they could afford to attend. Whether there would have been as many present if an admission fee of fifty cents or a dollar had been charged is an open question.

There were some good places from which the spectator could have a clear view of the entire race course but the vast majority of the audience did not succeed in obtaining these places. The crowd stretched out along the whole length of the beach, bearing hard against the rope that was stretched to keep them back from the course and danger. The rope broke and then it was difficult to keep the line. Still there were no accidents. There was a detachment of police on duty and several deputy sheriffs but they were absolutely powerless to keep the vast crowd off the track.

As for the races themselves, they were not as interesting to watch as was the crowd. It may have been impressive to see one great machine after another come rushing across the sand with no competitor within hailing distance but it was not particularly exciting as a race. With a machine the race is settled in the first few feet, barring accidents, and the first machine at the end of the race is naturally a considerable distance ahead of its competitors so that the interest wanes. The track was in good condition but the distance in which the machine could run after crossing the line was so short that sometimes they had to be slowed down before the course was covered. Good time was made in a number of races.

The entries and times in the various classes were as follows: Motorcycle class, for silver bowl, value \$75—Won by Oscar Hodstrom, 11 h. p. Indian, weight 105 pounds, time 1:20; J. McNeill, 11 h. p. Ramble, 110 pounds, second, time 1:51; Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 11 h. p. Indian, 100 pounds, third.

Local gasoline cars, 10 to 21 h. p. silver cup, value \$100—Harry Hamilton's 21 h. p. Panhard-Lavassor, J. J. Astor, 20 h. p. Mercedes second; M. C. Bishop's 18 h. p. F. I. A. T. third; R. C. Vanderbilt's 18-22 Mercedes fourth. Time 1:35-4:5.

Local gasoline cars not exceeding 10 h. p. in road condition, first heat, silver cup, value \$100—Philip F. Conroy's 7 h. p. Stevens-Duryea; J. J. Astor's 8 h. p. Cadillac second; T. Shaw Safe's 6 h. p. De Dion Bouton third; time 1:35. Second heat, silver cup, value \$100—Pembroke Jones's 10 h. p. Renault, W. P. Thompson's 10 h. p. Renault, second, P. D. Martin's 10 h. p. Renault third; time 2 minutes. Final heat, silver cup, value \$100—P. F. Conroy's Stevens-Duryea, P. Jones's Renault second; time 1:55-3:5.

Local electric automobiles, prize silver cup, value \$100—H. Bull, Jr.'s, 3 h. p. Waverley, Hermann Oelrichs Jr.'s, 3 h. p. Waverley second, Elsie Dyer, Jr.'s, 3 h. p. Waverley third, J. Mitchell Clarke's 3 h. p. Pope motor car fourth; time 3:32.

Gasoline cars not exceeding 24 h. p. open. First heat, silver cup, value \$100—H. E. Rogers' 24 h. p. Peerless, J. J. Astor's 20 h. p. Mercedes second, R. C. Vanderbilt's 18-22 h. p. Mercedes third; time 1:50. Second heat, silver cup, value \$100—H. Hamilton's 24 h. p. Panhard-Lavassor, A. E. Morrison's 24 h. p. Peerless second, M. C. Bishop's 16 h. p. F. I. A. T. third; time 1:37. Final heat, silver cup, value \$100—H. E. Rogers' Peerless, H. Hamilton's Panhard-Lavassor second; time 1:27.

Gasoline cars exceeding 24 h. p. open, silver cup, value \$150—Edward R. Thomas' 60 h. p. Mercedes, H. S. Harkness' 60 h. p. Mercedes second; time 1:02.

Messrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives and Nathaniel Thayer were re-elected governors of the Newport Casino for four years at the annual meeting of the stockholders Monday morning.

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, was thrown from her horse Monday in Blenheim Park, London, and considerably shaken and bruised, though not seriously injured.

Very encouraging reports are heard concerning the condition of Mr. Herbert Wilson, who is ill at the Newport Hospital, and the doctors are hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. C. Gatzcoomer are expected home from their wedding trip today.

Mr. A. H. Carson, of Allentown, R. I., is in town on a visit.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening. It was expected that there would be considerable business of importance brought up for consideration, including the new building law but although this proposed law had been printed and distributed among the members it was left on the table.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	329 02
Hooks, Stationery and Printing,	51 48
Fire Department,	761 58
Board of Health,	1,312 08
Police,	350 40
Lighting Streets,	3,174 85
Touro Synagogue Fund,	28 51
Touro Ministerial and Cemetery Fund,	15 00
Dog Fund,	72 00
New High School,	750 00
Indexing and Preserving Records,	77 10
Ward Meeting,	18 58
Barial Grounds,	77 70
Poor Department,	278 80
Police,	444 78
Public Buildings,	433 90
Public Parks,	375 86
Public Schools,	2,083 87
Streets and Highways,	1,738 47
Total,	\$15,579 57

On recommendation of the committee on fire department a resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of a pair of light draft horses for the department at a cost of \$450.

The committee on streets and highways recommended that a sewer be laid in Division street, between Mary and Church streets, at a cost of \$525; submitted the report of the city engineer on the dangerous condition of the sea wall at Briggs wharf, and recommended that it be repaired at a cost of \$3,500, which should be a special appropriation; also, that the salary of the clerk of the highway committee be increased from \$75 to \$93.33 a month, and that the accompanying ordinance providing for such increase be passed.

There was considerable discussion in the common council over the recommendation for repairs to Briggs wharf but it was shown that the present expenditure might save a larger one later and the resolution was passed. The board of aldermen concurred. The resolution authorizing the sewer in Division street was passed with but one dissenting vote.

A clash between the Federal officials and the city government was brought to notice by the report of the committee on public property. The committee stated that the drinking fountain near the postoffice had been removed by direction of the custodian of the custom house. The matter was referred to the city solicitor to learn what are the city's rights in the matter.

The Jewish Synagogue matters were again brought to the front by a proposed change of janitors. The city council committee recommended the selection of a new janitor at a salary of \$33.33 a month but the resolution was laid on the table. There was also a communication from the president and other members of the Congregation Jeshuat Israel objecting to the personnel of the committee and asking for a change. The communication was referred to a special committee consisting of Alderman Hamilton, Councilmen McLennan and Milne.

A resolution was presented accepting the proposition of the hospital trustees for the city to pay \$10 per week for the treatment of ordinary cases at the hospital and \$17.50 for contagious diseases. There was considerable discussion over the resolution and it was finally referred to the committee on conference with the hospital trustees.

A communication from the police commission asking the council to pass ordinances for the licensing of automobiles for hire was received. The city solicitor ruled that the police commission has authority to do that for itself and the communication was referred back to the commission.

Petitions of Mary C. Allman to have Pine street between Third and Washington curved and graded; of H. J. Hansen, for a sewer in Ruggles avenue, and of J. E. Hazard, for a crossing on Bellevue avenue from Bath road to Levin street, were referred to the committee on streets and highways.

The board of aldermen approved a bill of \$49.70 for damages done by dogs.

Tomorrow, Sunday, the Vasco Di Gamas Society will observe its annual feast day by a street parade and special service at St. Joseph's Church. The society will march from its hall to the church accompanied by the Newport Band. Mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock and Father Silvia of Fall River will deliver a sermon in Portuguese. The big parade of two years ago will not be repeated this year.

Dr. John M. Swan of Philadelphia is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Swan on Central Court.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Seabury, Jr., are entertaining Mrs. H. L. Hall, of Netwewood, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ireys are at Wolfboro, N. H.

Annual Dinner.

The Sons of the Revolution will hold their annual meeting and dinner at the headquarters of the Club on Monday evening, August 29, the anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. The membership of this Society is constantly increasing. The president is ex-Mayor Fearing, and the first vice president is ex-Mayor Garretson.

The Point section of the new railway is practically completed, the rails being joined to those of the main line at Broadway. The line men have their work practically finished, as a gang of men were at work putting in the final connection at Broadway on Friday. This does not mean that there is nothing more to be done for there is much straightening up and earing to be done but the road is now practically in condition for travel and it is expected that it will be in use on Sunday.

The New Haven road have their plans nearly completed for the tunnel under College Hill, Providence, and it is expected that the contractors will be ready to commence work in a few months. When it is completed it will greatly facilitate travel between Newport and Providence.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announces the restoration of 15 of the 85 trains taken off last week for the purpose of economy. Eight of the trains are on the Hartford division and two are accommodations along the Shore Line.

Globe Newport despatch says that the Vanderbilt feud has ended; that a visit Wednesday of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., marks a reconciliation of the Vanderbilt brothers.

Mr. Charles E. Morrison is enjoying a three weeks' visit at the home of his father in Nova Scotia.

Rev. and Mrs. Ernest J. Deunen and Dr. D. H. Hayden are at Profile House, New Hampshire.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The inspector of nuisances reports that during the month of July, 1904, 887 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 123; vaults found clean, 33; vaults full or less, 204; vaults full or overflowing, 92; condemned vaults full and foul, 6; condemned vaults cleaned and filled, 4; unused vault full and foul, 1; no traps to sink, 25; sinks trapped, 5; dirty yards, 7; yards cleaned, 2; filthy cellars, 3; flush in water closets from sink waste, 1; sewerage gas in stable, 1; drains stopped up, 1; drains cleaned, 1; rubbish in street, 1; rubbish between buildings, 2; nuisance from manure pits, 4; manure pits repaired, 1; no manure pits, 2; shops thrown in yards, 1; nuisance from street sweeping, 1; foul odors from eye hole, 1; foul odors from pigs, 1; nuisance from hens, 2; stables found clean, 82; stables found dirty, 1; inspections where infectious or contagious diseases were found, 1; wharves cleaned, 6; no cause for complaint, 5; not classified, 18; notices posted prohibiting spitting, 2; swill complaints, 1; one sample of water sent to the State Board of Health for analysis.

Middletown.

The Grangers of the state are planning a field day Wednesday, August 17, at Rocky Point.

The members of the Ladies' Aid Society are holding "sewing bees" to finish the articles which will be on sale at their annual clambake the last of this month at Southwick's Grove.

The Paradise Club is making arrangements to celebrate its annual outing at the Eddy Studio Portsmouth, in connection with the Oliphant Club also of Portsmouth. A committee has been appointed by the Epworth League to prepare for their annual outing and for their lawn party which will be given at "Whitehall."

The afternoon service at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel will be held at 4:30 until further notice.

Mr. B. W. H. Peckham, Honeyman Hill, has recently had his house wired for incandescent lighting.

About \$50 will be realized as the result of the recent fair at the Balch Place by St. Columba's Guild. These funds are to be used to assist in defraying the yearly expenses of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O. D. Taylor has sold for Philip Rider of Palham street, to Augustus I. Nolan and his wife Mrs. Ellen (Chalane) Nolan of Brimley street, the large house No. 22 Brimley street, corner of Fillmore street with 5,567 square feet of land. The price is reported to be about five thousand dollars.

Election of Officers.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

Directors—P. F. Sullivan, Melville Bull, Robert S. Goff, H. H. Reed, Dr. C. A. Brackett, Angus McLeod, A. C. Landers, George R. Chase, George H. Fearing, Jr.

At a meeting of the directors, held after the above meeting, the old officers were re-elected, as follows:

President—P. F. Sullivan. Vice President—Melville Bull. Secretary—A. C. Landers. Treasurer—J. H. Goodspeed. Assistant Treasurer—H. H. Reed. Auditor—J. J. Barlett.

Hearts Courageous

HALLIE
ERMINIE
RIVES

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CHAPTER XVI.

THE white walled, high ceilinged anteroom was barely furnished with paduassy chairs and a small silver topped table. A high desk used by the colony's chief justice of the supreme court was at one end, with doors on either side. The other end of the room opened in narrow arches between pillars into the wide paved hall of the statehouse. Across these pillars was stretched a heavy cloth curtain, through whose folds sounds from the corridor reached dull and muffled.

Beyond these curtains on the opposite side of the hall was a great double door, and through the heavy oak leaves in debate and an occasional high note like the metallic rap of a gavel. But in the anteroom this became only a distant hum like that of settling bees.

Armand, clad as for a court levee, stood one side erect and smiling before a trio of sober coated figures in duflie gray. His long, brown, rippling hair, the rare lace at his throat, the judo belt of his dress sword, made him as distinct as some brilliant bled insect among gray moths. Beside him, uniformed, his mustachios aggressive as ever, short, wiry and alert, stood Pliarne.

The sober coated gentlemen, the delegates appointed to meet the secret messenger to the congress, had made their bows to the great man, all but Dickinson, their leader, openly radiant with the presumed bearing of his mission. M. Pliarne's proposals for ammunition purchases had recently been considered in committee, and the announcement of the envoy's arrival, coming from him, a known agent of France, had carried a weight added to by the appearance of the man before them. He had arrived a little late, a deliberateness that accorded well with the sobriety of his errand.

Now they but waited a pause in the debate to throw wide the doors that opened to the floor.

On the other side of those doors rages what is to be the last agitated hour of the fight. The document that is to be the birth certificate of a nation lies upon the table. Since early morning the discussion has been bitter.

The insect hum ceased suddenly. There was a forward movement of the group in the anteroom toward the curtains.

"Stop!" echoed an intense voice behind them. "Stop!" Joseph Galloway stepped into the room from one of the side entrances and closed the door.

"Praise the Most High," he ejaculated, "that I am come in time! Gentlemen, as you would save the congress from a most shameful scandal, let not that man pass from this room!"

There was a murmur of angry amazement from the group. Armand's hand dropped to his side. His face had whitened, and Pliarne's mustachios worked alarmingly.

"Sir," interposed Dickinson sternly, "we receive here a legate of France!"

"You receive an impostor, a villain and a spy!"

Pliarne's hand went to his sword but Dickinson stepped before him, while the others stood stock still, blankness in their bearing.

"An insult!" cried the former. "And to the very face of monsieur! Gentlemen, you have cause enough to know the politics of this meddling who has forced his way into this presence."

"I am an honest man," retorted Galloway. "My errand here should demonstrate that. And what I say I prove."

"I know not whether we should listen, sir," said Dickinson, his brows to gather. "Heaven forbid that we should affront such a guest. Yet the words you have uttered demand, for his excellency's satisfaction at least, an explanation. In his name, then, speak, but quickly and begone." Dickinson was a diplomat.

"I shall be brief," returned Galloway. "This man, whom you believe a French nobleman, is Louis Armand, an adventurer lately arrested in Virginia, now in the secret service of the British. The message he bears is a forgery conveying the offer of aid only on impossible conditions calculated to discourage hope and quench the fervor for independence."

A low exclamation that was very like an abjuration burst from Dickinson's lips, and his eyes flashed first on the speaker and then upon Armand.

The color was come back to the young Frenchman's face.

"In my own country, gentlemen," he laughed, "we have usages for such poor miscreants. However—my reputation, how dear it is to me! You will proceed, I beg."

It was admirably done. A quaver of relief spread abroad.

"The document in the case," said Galloway and handed Dickinson the writing executed by Lord Chetwynde at the Halifax prison; an agreement duly signed accepting this traitorous mission.

Having delivered it over, he rubbed his hands together softly.

"An errand conception, to be sure!" railed Pliarne. "What could be easier? A signature? Of course, of course. But his—sounds! Such effrontery passes belief. An adventurer arrested in Virginia, forsooth? Wert ever in Virginia, you Tory?"

"No," answered Galloway coolly.

A heavy reverberating voice, passion thrilled, boomed through the door beyond the curtains, and the sound of hand clapping followed it in a far, velvet tumult.

decide in an hour. And you listen to this smug politician!"

The sweet breeze upon Dickinson's forehead. Through all these months, by voice and pen, he had striven to incite the colonies to nothing. Yet he had recoiled from Jefferson's bold resolution to sever from the crown. Resistance he had preached, not secession. And yet—and yet—

He turned to Armand. "The contents of your message," he said—"so much depends, I!"

"Sir!" Armand stopped him sharply. "What I bear is for the congress!"

"In God's name, then, who and what are you?"

"A messenger of the French king!" Silence fell. Through it Joseph Galloway's unctuous voice spread softly. "Gentlemen, I have a conclusive witness. One moment!"

He passed through the side door and an instant later entered, leading Anne. All eyes were turned upon them.

"'Tis Mistress Tiltonson!" One of the committee, who had hitherto kept silence, was speaking. "A lady of Virginia, gentlemen, whom I do know loyal and worthy of all credence."

She did not dare to look about her. She stood, white, piteous. The quiet was unbearable.

The oily voice broke it. "Look upon this man. Is he or is he not Louis Armand, lately seized in Virginia for representing himself a French nobleman?"

She turned her eyes an instant to him and saw his face deadly pale, his eyes terrible, staring at her.

"He is," she answered in a scarce audible tone.

"You received this paper from the hands of an officer in the British service? And recognize the signature as that of this man?"

"Yes." The questions were pitiless. Her limbs were failing her, and she caught at the jamb of the door.

If she only dared look at him! Would they never let her go? The hypocrisy in those rounded, smooth syllables! Were they frauds? "For her loyalty," her courage, "at a moment when a matter of great import trembled in the balance!"

"Enough!" The sharp, strained tone of Dickinson was a relief. "The lady is fatigued."

Then the cooler air of the outer hall smote her face, and the falling curtain shut away from her that dreadful room, the torturing voice, the duffie-gray men and among them all that silent, accusing face, those eyes suddenly sunken, round with pain—Armand, whom she loved and had betrayed!

As the door closed behind her Armand dropped into a chair and buried his face in his hands.

"And now, gentlemen," finished Galloway, turning again into the room, "will you let this unspeakable villain pass those doors now?"

"Sir," protested Pliarne, appealing to Dickinson—"sir, gentlemen, a monstrous error is being made. A coil of circumstance has been cunningly woven, to explain why there is no time; nor, mayhap now, would you credit it. But as an officer of the French army, as a cavalier, as a French gentleman, I lay my oath upon the integrity of this mission and of this man."

But he knew as he spoke that what he said was futile.

Joseph Galloway had crossed the room behind Armand's chair and now, with a quick movement, reaching from behind, thrust his hand into the young man's breast and drew forth the forged parchment.

"Document number two," he said, tossing it upon the table. Armand had sprung to his feet, his head thrown high, a tiger gleam in his eyes.

"Canaille!" cried Pliarne. Dickinson's eye overrode the writing. "Send for the guards!" he said in a choked voice. "A file to seize him!" And Joseph Galloway went out in haste.

At the word a fury of passion seemed to capture Armand. Those near him fell back. His dress sword dashed out and drew a burnished ring about him.

"Stand back!" he hurled between his teeth. "You shall not stop me! Back, I say! Messenger I am, and my message I will deliver!"

"Madman! Will he cut his way in?" cried Dickinson.

Armand, dragging the curtain from its hooks, had gained the hall. He sprang at the great doors and struck them frenziedly with his sword. But with the first blow the light steel rattled to the floor broken half way to the hill.

When Anne had issued from the anteroom a few moments before, she had emerged into the main corridor. She was dizzy, sick, and the last words of her questioner were in her ears. She found herself saying them over dully. "A matter of great import." "Trembling in the balance."

An old doorkeeper in a blue coat with faded lace sat near by on a wooden chair, but the day was warm, and he was dozing. His mouth was open, and he had not stirred when she came out.

She could hear the muffled voices clashing upon one another, coming from the main room where the delegates sat. The door at one end of the corridor opening on the green was ajar, and she was vaguely aware, as a background, of the murmurous, multi-keyed noises that hang above an orderly assemblage of many people.

And, standing leaning against the wall, a swift knowledge came to her. The waiting crowd outside; her guide's haste as he hurried her through the streets from the Red Lion tavern. A matter "of great import." The Declaration!

They were considering it, hesitating. Armand's message might have decided, and she had betrayed him—stay! She

had the packet. It was there in her cloak. She must find Dr. Franklin. Ah, he must be in there at that moment! She had sworn to give it into his very hands. He must read it at once—at once. With the thought her eager fingers dragged it out.

She glanced at the old watchman. Daily familiarity had made such councils hackneyed to him. With eyes upon him she stole to the door in the center. She turned the knob softly and tried it. It was locked. Smitten with her impotency, she leaned against it and rattled the knob.

All at once she felt it giving. A key had been turned from the inside. She heard the roused doorkeeper shuffling toward her, heard his protestant whisper and tugged with all her strength.

A buzz of talk that the stout panels had deadened clamored loud in her ears. She saw nothing but a broad aisle, above whose center hung an enormous, many pruned chandelier, glancing back the sunlight.

Tears burned her eyes to mist, and her throat was choking. Out of the mist as she stopped the crowded body of the hall stupefied her with people. The sound of voices rising as she had entered stilled in an instant to a silence, broken by an exclamation and the taut blow of a gavel. She was dimly conscious of men—bewigged, dressed mostly in black and snuff color, with white neckcloths—one or two on their feet. Her fingers under her cloak clasped tight the precious packet—so light she could feel its ridges cut into her flesh—and a clammy faintness was upon her.

Suddenly, this left her, and the jarring walls drew into place.

She was standing in the center of a square room, plain walled, with three tall barred windows at each side hung with green Venetian blinds. In front of her was a raised, square rostrum between great empty fireplaces, and, leaning over its desk, an elderly man was gazing down. Surprise seemed curved upon his features, and, looking, she felt a dreadful hysterical desire to laugh.

Below on the floor and facing her stood a short, stout old man, with a bald head and a fringe of white hair. His kindly eyes, behind great iron rimmed spectacles, gave her confidence. It came to her in a flash that this was the great Dr. Franklin.

Quivering, she stood before him and contested low. Then she raised her hand and gave him the packet.

Everything clouded after that, and the ground was swaying. She saw him break the seal to unfold the paper and start as he bent his eyes upon it. Through the buzz of whispered curiosity she felt a familiar voice strike, speaking her name, and saw the sharp features and foxy hair of Mr. Jefferson.

His hand was drawing her toward the entrance. She heard Dr. Franklin's voice, like a great clear organ note. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."

Then, as they reached the doors, a clamor on the other side—the sound of metal striking against the wood.

The hinges swung outward. She had a momentary glimpse of Armand, standing in the corridor, white, disheveled, a broken sword in his hand—saw him starting back, and, as the doors closed heavily behind her, she felt herself sinking into blackness.

"Louis! Louis!" She thrust the faintness back with a will. "I could not help it!"

His eyes were sharp spears through her heart, his voice like twisted agony.

He sprang at the great doors.

"Betrayed! Denounced to the congress! Oh, God, and by you! My honor—my love—my trust—all ended!"

Galloway entered from the porch with two soldiers in the Continental uniform. "In the name of the congress!" said Dickinson, pointing to Armand.

"Sauve-toi!" Pliarne's warning vibrated with anxiety. He stumbled awkwardly with the cry, pitching in front of the soldiers and as though to save himself the fall grasped each by an ankle.

Before they could recover from the surprise Armand, turning like a flash, had darted by them to the anteroom, gained the door and disappeared.

"Quick!" gasped Anne as the discomfited soldiers bled after him. "He must not escape!"

"Are you not satisfied, mistress?" demanded Pliarne, turning on her bitterly.

She staggered through the torn curtain to the table at this and held out to him his lordship's pledge, with a hand shaking like a wave ripple.

He started uncontrollably as he read it and made a gesture of despair. "Le bon Dieu!" he cried, his eyes filling with tears. "Unfortunate that I am! I have helped him to die!"

Then she dropped forward into Pliarne's arms.

"Clang!" The great bell in the dome above spoke suddenly. Dickinson, with an exclamation, went out hastily, the other delegates with him. The single remaining spectator approached the

spot where Pliarne knelt chasing Anne's hands.

The Frenchman said no word, but he got upon his feet with such a look in his face that Joseph Galloway, his head bent down, went out slinking and with speed, like a whipped cur.

"Clang!"

The sound rang out again, and with its music mixed a vast roar of voices that penetrated from the streets.

"Clang!" Another brazen throat took it up, and "They sign! They sign!" came in a shout that shook the building.

"Clash! Clang!"

All the steeples in Philadelphia were shouting to one another now. The great sundering was accomplished. That hour a nation was born—out of the clamor of bells, out of the hearts of men.

But in the statehouse under the cupola, where the big bell that first pealed liberty cracked its throat for joy, Anne lay sobbing.

"Louis! Listen, Louis! Listen to the bells! It was yours—your message that I gave them! Independence! It is come at last, and you have gone to die because I betrayed you. But it was to save you, dear! Will you ever understand? Can you hear them, Louis? The bells! Come back! Come back to me—only to hear them ring! Only to understand!"

General Lord Howe sat one evening a month later aboard the Duchess of Gordon, anchored below Staten Island, playing at draughts. His late surrender of Boston to General Washington had ruffled his equanimity. But now Clinton had joined him, haggard from the trouncing Moultrie had given him in South Carolina, and his lordship's brother, Admiral Lord Howe, had come to in the harbor with a prodigious new army to a fleet of 120 sail. My lord, therefore, felt very comfortable again.

The general's opponent at the table, Lord Chetwynde, wore lace in his steeres and smoked a foreign cigarette, from which he flicked the white ash daintily with his little finger. As he sat, one felt his eyes, a kind of cold, keen, speculative humor in them. Another officer, Sir Evelyn Clarke, sat with legs wide apart near by. The glazed sconces were brilliantly lighted, and the room rocked pleasantly as the ship rose and fell to the wash.

An aid, pausing at the cabin door, saluted.

"Well?" asked Lord Howe. "Any one else for me?"

"No, sir; for Lord Chetwynde. He brings a personal communication to his lordship."

"Very well; bring him down; with your permission, of course, my lord."

And his lordship turned to the game again.

"I would the admiral might haste with his olive branch," he yawned, studying the draughtboard through lazy eyelids. "Tis most uncommon dull here. 'Hell, Hull and Halifax'—egad! I'd as lief be a prison governor at any one of them."

"Less room for your cursed experiments, I suppose, Charles. You were always fond of them at Halifax," commented the single spectator in an Irish brogue. "Why, my lord, I remember just before he sailed (may you never run another jail, Charles) he let a rascaal out on a secret service and took his promise in writing to come back to him in a month to the noose. I hope you'll invite me to meet him when he returns. Eh? What? May I bet the devil my head, but there he is now!"

The pair at the table looked at the face of the man who had entered and

fore up the paper slowly. "That alters the case," he said. "My lord, I suppose I shall have to trouble you to hang this honest renegade for me."

"Too pleased!" said Howe. "The first thing in the morning, Charles. Take him on deck and come and finish the game."

"My obligation is at an end?" asked Armand.

"Of course, of course," acquiesced his lordship. "Excuse me, my lord; I'll be back presently. Proceed me, if you please."

He opened the door, and his prisoner passed before him to the star lighted deck. The next instant Armand had leaped to the bulwarks and thrown himself into the sea.

There was sufficient confusion, a running forward of marines and a turning of lanterns on to the water. "Better lower a boat," advised Lord Chetwynde.

"No time for that," Sir Evelyn's voice was at his elbow. "A hundred yards and you'll never find him. Guard, send your surest marksman here to pick him off."

"There he is!" bawled a voice as the sharpshooter came forward. "I see his head."

"I think," said Lord Chetwynde, "laying a hand on the weapon, 'that I'll have a shot myself.' Taking it from the man's hand, he laid the long barrel on the rail and drew a slow and careful sight."

"Better be quick, sir," counseled the guard anxiously. "He's a strong swimmer. He'll be out of range presently."

"Sir Evelyn," spoke his lordship testily, "a little farther from my elbow, please. There, I've lost sight of him! Eh? Where? Oh, yes." He sighted again with deliberation and fired.

"Missed by Harry!" he cried in a tone of chagrin.

The stars rocked dimly in the tide. "Too bad, sir," said the captain of the marines. "No use to lower a boat now. 'Tis too dark to find a whale. He'll be ashore in twenty minutes."

"Another of your blasted experiments, Charles," said Sir Evelyn.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LOST COINS IN THE MAIL.

They Cause Much Trouble and Worry to Postal Clerks.

Ordinarily no man is rich enough to escape that certain sense of elation which comes from picking up a nickel on a sidewalk. But when a railway postal clerk finds such a coin in a mail pouch where it has worked out from insufficient wrappings not only does he miss this elation, but it may provoke pity.

For a nickel lost in a pouch of mail in transit becomes a matter for national concern. It comes to view perhaps just as a pouch of mail is emptied upon a sorting table, and when it has broken away from the bunch of letters and cards and circulars, rolled to an open space on the table and there settled down, heads or tails, with a noisy splashing dance, the clerk who first sees it is "it."

A necromancer could have no more idea than the man in the moon as to what particular package it rolled out of, and if he had and should tell the postal clerk the clerk wouldn't dare try to restore the coin to the original package. That would be too easy altogether.

No, it is a lost nickel from the moment the clerk has to see it splashing there before his eyes, and according to the tender governmental conscience the clerk has to get ready for the inauguration of about \$18.43 worth of fuss over it.

For himself he doesn't dare to go to bed for a short nap until he has got rid of his 5 cents' worth of responsibility to the government for the action of the fool person from whom the nickel was parted. He digs up his printed form for such occasions printed and provided and at once fills out a long blank, describing the coin, telling the circumstances of its being found and whether it landed heads or tails on the table, naming the pouch from which it was emptied, the number of the train carrying it, the date and a few other details.

This report, with the nickel, goes to the headquarters of the postal division in which the cur was operated, and from these bonded officials, by the same general red tape route, the small coin finds its way to the seat of national government and to the fund representing the great constituency of the postoffice department, which persists in sending money in envelopes through the unregistered mails of the service.—Chicago Tribune.

PITH AND POINT.

The man who changes jobs frequently never has a good one.

When company goes there is a feeling about the house that suggests an easy old shoe.

It is the opinion of every mother that a boy never loses an opportunity for attempting to break his neck.

Because a friend shows a desire to be sympathetic don't pull the family skeleton out of the closet to entertain him.

As a man gets older he finds that more of his friends are visiting the cemetery when they go riding than formerly.

The people who are used to good things when at home are very patient with the poor accommodations met away from home.

It often happens that a girl who is not disciplined enough by her parents gets the kind of a husband who disciplines her too much.—Athenian Globe.

Be Just a Man.

Don't be a gentleman. Lincoln was a man. Who ever spoke of the "gentlemanly Shakespeare?" Think of describing Grant as a gentleman! How would it look in history to read about our great gentleman, George Washington? Nobody ever dubbed Solomon with the name of "gentleman." "A gentleman" is the snob's title for a do nothing, a fellow about town, a tailor made loner, a confidence shark or a society stork. Be a man.—Hayfield Mower.

Lord Chetwynde hung away his cigarette, his keen eyes on Armand's, and

spot where Pliarne knelt chasing Anne's hands.

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Saturday, August 6, 1904.

Those who claim to know say the Fall River strike is taking \$275,000 a week out of that city. This is a costly strike for all concerned.

The anti-imperialists of Boston, headed by ex-Governor Boutwell, Charles Francis Adams and others of that ilk have gone over boldly to the Democratic camp.

Gov. Garvin does not believe in the United States becoming a power among the nations of the earth. He told the anti-imperialists in Boston that that was simply another name for bully.

The city funds are already getting low and according to present prospects the overdraft will mount up into large figures before the close of the year. There is an extravagance about the appropriations that does not indicate a careful use of public funds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have taken the \$10,000,000 bonds issued by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., to finance the New York & New England railroad purchase. These are a four per cent. bond and they are issued to replace a seven per cent. bond and were taken by Morgan at \$106.777.

The New York Herald says: William F. Sheehan will be at the head of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee and other members agreed on are: August Belmont, James M. Guffey, James Smith, Jr., John R. McLean and George Foster Peabody, who will probably be treasurer.

The increase of the price of living since 1896 has been 15.5 per cent. while the increase in wages amounts to 16.6 per cent. so says Carroll D. Wright, and no one with the ordinary amount of wisdom would care to dispute his figures. This shows that the laboring men are better off than they were eight years ago.

It would seem that this is a bad season for strikes. The business throughout the country is dull. On that score there can be no question. The railroads show it, the summer resorts show it, and the indications point to a long and dull winter. That being the case all those who have steady employment had better stick to it.

Some of our Democratic friends seem to be determined to make the Newport Hospital an issue at the fall election. It is a little difficult to see how they can accomplish their purpose as the Republican party is no more responsible for the management of the hospital than they are for the management of a grocery store or a shoe shop.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. might almost as well run one of their big locomotives through the streets of Newport as some of the big automobiles that go crashing through our crowded thoroughfares. The danger and noise would be about the same in either case, but as far as the bad smell is concerned the preference would be for the locomotive.

Secretary Root says No, and that very emphatically. He does not want to be governor of New York. He says let someone else have the fun. Still his constituents are not disposed to take him at his word. If Root should be elected governor of the State of New York this fall it would doubtless mean the Presidency of the United States in 1908.

Charles Francis Adams says that the big four who rule the nation are President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. Pretty good crowd anyway. They ought to be as safe rulers as ex-Governor Hill of New York, Bryan, Hearst and Tammany who just now run the Democratic party.

Last week but 80,000 pieces of the cotton cloth were sold in Fall River against 140,000 pieces the previous week. There are 1,500,000 pieces in storehouses, and there is little demand for the common cotton cloth. The price has advanced 1 cent per yard. Treasurer N. B. Borden, of the Fall River Manufacturers' Association, declares that the mills will not reopen until the operative agree to resume at the 12 1/2c wage reduction.

Not many years ago there were Democratic senators from many of the Northern States. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and California were represented by one Democratic senator each, while Delaware and Maryland had two each. Today, with the single exception of one from Maryland, there is not a single Democratic senator from a State north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and not one from West Virginia south of the Ohio. One of these days the Democracy will win them all back, but it will be a conservative Democracy, and not a radical, socialistic and revolutionary Democracy, like that led by Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900. But it cannot be done immediately, because senators hold for six years, while representatives are elected only for two.

The Democratic party always was a party full of hope—seldom realized. It will be at least four years before they can begin to make any serious inroads on the Republican majority in the Senate, and by that time Bryanism and Hearstism may have the party again firmly in its grasp. The Democratic writer, who penned the above, is hunting hard for daylight for his party.

The Reason Why.

The danger involved in the election of Judge Parker, says an exchange, lies not so much in Judge Parker himself, or in any uncertainty as regards the gold standard, as in the men who may surround Judge Parker and in the elements which compose the party behind him. In this respect the Democratic party presents a striking contrast to the Republican. President Roosevelt has substantially a united party supporting him. There are, of course, shades of opinion in the Republican party as regards the tariff, as regards the regulation of the corporations, and as regards the government of the Philippines, as well as regards other questions, but these differences are not radical and they do not prevent that party solidarity which is necessary for effective governmental action. But, in electing Parker, the people of the United States would run all the hazards involved in turning over the government to a party divided widely in regard to its principles and its aims, containing irreconcilable elements, and having no settled policy, a party moreover, which in the past eight years has been under the control first of one element, and then of another element within it. We make this statement not because of any partisan prejudice against the Democratic party, but simply as a statement of a self-evident fact. If that party had a consistent policy that was supported by the great mass of its members, it would be entitled to respect and confidence. At present the more conservative element of the party has control of it, and it has nominated an eminent jurist as candidate for the presidency. But what guarantee is there it will be able to retain control of it, or that if Judge Parker is elected he will be able to keep the party in line for those policies which are essential for a continuance of our business prosperity?

This is a question which many of our business men are asking. Many of them would, no doubt, be glad to vote the Democratic ticket, and yet they are fearful of the discordant, widely inconsistent elements making up the organization that is back of Judge Parker, and it may be added that they are also fearful of some of the political leaders by whom Judge Parker has been so long surrounded.

Tribute from an Enemy.

The Boston Herald, which is getting to be the champion of free trade and Democracy in New England, in a long editorial on the five New England Senators whose terms expire in 1905, says of the senior Senator from this State:

The last man of this group of five, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, is the one New England Senator who is fully up to the reputation which the senatorial service of past centuries gave to this section of our country. The other four Senators of whom we have spoken have received a collegiate or a professional education, one or both. Senator Aldrich, on the contrary, after an ordinary school education, became a plain, practical business man. This is the quality of mind, expanded and developed by a broadened experience, which he has brought into the public life of the nation. We disagree fundamentally with him in the economic convictions of the man and a study of his career have made it evident that, accepting his premises, his reasoning is logical as well as shrewd. He understands his subject thoroughly, whether it is financial or tariff legislation. In this respect he is one of a bare dozen of prominent men in this country, for we know of no protectionist in New England other than Senator Aldrich who can make a consistent and well informed argument in favor of the government policy. The rest of our senators and representatives, as well as our writers, speakers and the rank and file of the believers in this trade system, are either, through ignorance, self-deception concerning it, or are interested beneficiaries or professional advocates quite ready to adopt any argument, however specious, for the purpose of gaining their end. Senator Aldrich has not found it necessary to resort to such devices. He understands, perhaps better than any one else in the national trade policy of protection; but it is evidently his opinion that this is more than counterbalanced by gains. When he speaks he speaks with the authority which a superior information always gives to a man, and in this way he has won him an influence which puts him above all the other senators from the New England states. We much prefer to have the protection side of the controversy maintained by such a man as Senator Aldrich than to have the argument on that side carried on by one like our Senator Hoar, who has no well grounded knowledge of economics, or by Senator Lodge, who, if his career of other years is to be trusted, is a protectionist for politics.

A despatch from Chofoo says that a junk which arrived at Chofoo gives details of a desperate three days' assault upon Port Arthur, which covered the 26th and 27th of July. In it the Russians lost between 6,000 and 7,000 men, while it is estimated the Japanese lost 20,000. They repeatedly advanced against the eastern forts with fanatical bravery, through barbed wire fences and over exploding mines, till eventually, shattered and exhausted, they retired. The Russian hospitals were swamped with the numbers of wounded men and houses and shops were utilized.

The five New England Senators whose term expires next March are Hale of Maine, Proctor of Vermont, Lodge of Massachusetts, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Hawley of Connecticut. These will probably all be re-elected with the exception of Hawley. He is in too feeble health to stand the strain of another contest. These five men have ably upheld New England's interests in the Senate for many years, and may safely be rated as among the ablest men in that body.

Washington Matters.

Plans for the Coming Campaign—Affairs of the Cabinet Officers—The District Militia—Wm. C. Whitney's Fortune—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1904.

Many people assembled at the railroad station on Thursday evening last, at 6 o'clock, to catch a glimpse of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt upon the event of their mid-summer return to the capital. His speech of acceptance the day before, at Oyster Bay, had given general and genuine satisfaction to all Republicans, for its directness of statement, its sincerity, its modesty, and the manner in which were expressed his own views and the policies of the Republican party. As usual the President shook hands with the engineers who had brought him safely over the road, and was at once driven to the White House, fragrant with flowers, where dinner was immediately served. Yesterday many prominent politicians paid their respects, and the campaign being open, considerable information was made public. Senator Proctor of Vermont, who is not at all worried over the strike at his marble quarries, told the President the Green Mountain State would roll up a majority of 25,000; and that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, and Speaker Cannon, will take the stump about the middle of August. A better choice of speakers for the farmers of Vermont could hardly be made. Proctor, Wilson and Cannon are much alike and are plain, earnest and impressive speakers. General Howard, who also lives in Vermont, told the President that he will speak during this campaign as he did for McKinley in 1896.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 11 o'clock yesterday, all the ministers being present except Hay, Taft and Hitchcock. These gentlemen will return to town in season for the important meeting which is to be held next week. Postmaster General Payne appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. He is perfectly confident that Wisconsin will be found in the Republican column. Secretary Shaw will not call upon the national banks for their government deposits. He has \$25,000,000 and thinks that is a good working balance. Secretary Morton discussed with the President who should be made chief of the bureau of navigation in place of Admiral Taylor, who died a few days ago. The names of Robley D. Evans and Capt. Davis have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy. The secretary has ordered the American fleet, now in European waters, to turn home, and it may be expected about September 1. Early in August Secretary Morton contemplates visiting the navy yards, from Norfolk to Portsmouth, N. H. He will make the trip in the Dolphin, and take his family with him.

Nearly every young man of social position in Washington expects to serve two or three years in the National Guard of the District, and reach at least the grade of First Lieutenant. For the past week there has been much activity at the local armories making ready for the encampment at Harper's Ferry, which will continue from August 1st to the 13th. The camp is near the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, and there will be an excellent opportunity to learn the art of swimming. The departure of the boys for Virginia reminds your correspondent of a unique incident which he witnessed at the beginning of the War with Spain. Suddenly all the District militia was ordered to go into camp in the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, some three miles north of the city. Their departure was witnessed by an immense crowd which assembled in the vicinity of the Center Market Armory. There was the usual weeping, kissing and handshaking, for some thought the boys would soon be on the battlefield. They tramped up Seventh street to the grounds of the Home, only to find the gates locked and admittance refused. Finally the old soldier on guard let them inside. There were no preparations for sleeping on the sodden turf; no tents; no beds; nothing to eat. For one night the boys slept under a wet moon with the sky for a blanket, and mosquitoes for companions. The next day they came back to town, band playing and flags flying, disgusted and disgruntled. Quite a number of resignations followed. They doubted the wisdom of going to war with officers capable of making war so cruel.

When the late Wm. C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy, and kept open house on K street, entertaining lavishly and treating all of his servants generously, as well as kindly remembering the employees of the department over which he presided, people wondered how he made his great fortune and of what it consisted. His wife was a Miss Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Judge, and afterwards Senator, Payne, and sister of Col. Oliver Payne, who is a Standard Oil Magnate. Much of the fortune came with the wife. A list of the taxable property which he left shows that he owned Standard Oil shares to the amount of \$7,078,400; and Consolidated Tobacco shares to the amount of \$4,730,950. Altogether his stock holdings amounted to \$17,208,060, and his entire fortune is listed at \$21,243,101. No wonder he could afford to be bouffant. He gave \$5,000 to have his little daughter christened; and he wore a \$1,700 black pearl scarf pin. His income from monopolies was princely.

Interesting department news is made public each week, for however high the mercury climbs and whenever Cabinet Ministers may be taking an outing, the business of the executive branch of the government goes on forever. The Post Office department announces that the parcels post has been extended to China, and after August 1st, packages not exceeding \$50 in value can be sent to far Cathay. The Navy department will soon accept bids for \$1,000,000 worth of armor plate. The Government is now engaged in building more than thirty war ships. Secretary Metcalf has issued a "railroad accident bulletin" which shows that for the quarter ending the 31st of last March, 919 persons were killed on the railroads of this country, while 12,444 were injured. This is at the rate of nearly 160 for each day, an awful and appalling record. The damage to railroad property for the same period was \$2,256,477. Secretary Shaw estimates the deficit in the U. S. Treasury for July at \$21,000,000. He remarks that a couple of years ago he held a very high standard of business and that it was necessary to enable the present revenue laws to yield enough to meet the large expenditures of the government. Like everything else business fluctuates: the lean years follow the fat. With the great demand Europe makes for the coming American crops of staples, a larger export will take place in the autumn with a correspondingly increased importation of old world goods, and a larger revenue from imports.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent 5 to 9, warm wave 4 to 8, cool wave 7 to 11. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 10, cross west of Rockies by close of 11, great central valleys 12 to 14, eastern states 15. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 10, great central valleys 12, eastern states 14. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 13, great central valleys 15, eastern states 17.

This disturbance will bring some of the most severe and dangerous storms of the summer on the continent, on the Pacific ocean and on the Atlantic ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico. This disturbance will be of unusual interest and importance and therefore demands particular and prominent notice.

Readers should particularly note that two entirely separate and unlike systems of storm disturbances have to do with our weather changes. One of these systems includes the disturbances that cross the continent from west to east, called the transcontinental disturbances, the other is called the tropical storms. The former includes high and low, or warm waves and cool waves, the latter is of the hurricane type, does not include cool waves, and the storm moves in a great circle which includes our Southern and Atlantic States, the Gulf of Mexico and east of the Caribbean sea.

I expect both these systems to produce great storms that will reach their greatest force, or intensity, not far from August 11. I will not now try to locate the tropical storms which will be reported as hurricanes. The transcontinental storms will reach Pacific coast not far from August 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15, and will be at their greatest intensity near August 11.

I cannot too strongly urge my readers to closely watch the progress of storm developments during this danger period. They can be observed through newspaper reports as the disturbances move slowly eastward across the continent or by watching the weather bureau maps. Several storms usually occur 200 to 400 miles southeast of the transcontinental lows, while the gales occur nearer the center of the lows.

The disturbance described above will occur in a period of low temperatures, the warm wave being of short duration and the cool waves before and after will make temperatures average very low. The disturbance, due to great central valleys August 7, will increase in force as it moves eastward and will become a furious storm in the Atlantic and lower lake states about August 10. From August 7 to 14 among the greatest weather events of 1904 will occur all around the earth and in many parts of the world. Watch the reports for that week and note the evidences tending to prove the truth of planetary meteorology. Note also that this predicted period of very great storms occurs in one of the most quiet months of the year, at a time when exceedingly sluggish, dull, unimportant weather usually prevails.

—N. Y. Times.

The U. S. Weather bulletin for New England says: Taking New England as a whole crops of all kinds are in good condition. In most sections corn is very thrifty and promises a large yield of excellent quality. Rye and oats are good. The hay crop will be much above the average. Reports from some sections of Rhode Island and Connecticut are unfavorable to apples, but in the rest of the section the conditions are promising for a good crop, probably above the average yield. The fruit is growing and developing well, and is unusually free from blemish. Peaches are good, though the crop is small one. Pears and plums are uneven and not satisfactory. Grapes have improved and are now fairly promising. Berries continue plentiful and of excellent quality.

Vegetable crops continue in good condition, and there is hardly a complaint of insect pests or of unfavorable weather from any section. Potatoes are of excellent color and making rapid growth. Those in early-planted fields are being dug with good yields. Tomatoes are very thrifty and promise a large crop of excellent quality. Squash, pumpkin, citron and cucumber vines are in good condition and promise good crops.

The President's son, Theodore, Jr., a lad 10 years old, ran the big Inside Inn at St. Louis for a day, and managed it to the satisfaction of the owners.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Bloating, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint while they also correct and disperse the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Acche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end there, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In retail 25 cents; by mail \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE BETTYS OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

—AND—

EVANSTON, WYOMING.

—OR—

THE RICHEST

Oil Fields on Earth

Where this Company Own and are Operating

TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED ACRES

of these lands. We also own a large tract of the well known

Kansas Oil Lands,

WHERE THE

LARGEST REFINERY

In the world is now being built. Our lands are

SURROUNDED BY OIL WELLS

AND FLOWING OIL SPRINGS.

The pipe lines leading to the refinery are laid to our land affording

An Immediate Market

for the oil from the wells that we shall drill in this field.

WELL NO. 1 in Wyoming is now drilling at a depth of over 1200 feet, and

superior grade of oil has been struck.

DERRICK NO. 2 is now up ready for drilling upon completion of No. 1 well.

The United States Government's

latest reports show the Wyoming oil to be of GREATER VALUE than that from any other

oil field and it has averaged SEVEN DOLLARS PER BARREL for over four years, for the

crude oil, and its great commercial value is attracting oil men and investors in general

from all parts of the United States.

Stock in this Company is sold on easy monthly payments and is certain to advance rapidly

in value with the development of the wells now in progress and projected.

Some of Rhode Island's best known business men own stock in this company.

All questions promptly answered and information by letter or prospectus furnished by

L. L. BETTYS, Gen. Mgr.

NEWPORT, R. I.

REFERENCES FURNISHED.

At Newport the residents are planning to see which of them can spend the greater number of thousands of dollars on a single banquet. At Fall River, only a few miles away, the residents are planning how to feed a family of six or eight a full week on \$1.80. So runs the world away.—Boston Herald.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1904.

	High water	Low water	Full moon	New moon
1 Sat	6 10	1 10	0 12	2 30
2 Sun	6 17	1 17	0 19	3 30
3 Mon	6 24	1 24	0 26	4 30
4 Tues	6 31	1 31	0 33	5 30
5 Wed	6 38	1 38	0 40	6 30
6 Thurs	6 45	1 45	0 47	7 30
7 Fri	6 52	1 52	0 54	8 30

Last quarter 4th day, 9h. 3m., morning.
New Moon, 11th day, 7h. 5m., morning.
First Quarter, 17th day, 1h. 27m., evening.
Full Moon, 25th day, 8h. 27m., evening.

FOR SALE.

FARMS ALL OVER THE ISLAND.

Here are a few. Mitchell Road property, Middletown, containing 100 acres and buildings.

Peckham Farm, 15 acres and farm buildings, Paradise Road. A small country place on Oliphant Road, comprising half an acre and some excellent buildings in good order. For particulars apply to

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 BROADWAY.

A Farm of 24 Acres For Sale at \$2400.

I have for sale a good farm of 21 acres or land, with good 6 room cottage, etc., for \$2400. This farm is situated on Connetquot Island, a short distance from Jamestown. This place would make an excellent chicken and poultry farm. Call upon, or write to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

OFFICES—122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown.

Deaths.

In this city, 3d inst., Mary E., wife of Patrick J. Dunne.

In Boston, 30th ult., Ellen Louisa, wife of George Gordon Crocker, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. Samuel L. Crocker of Taunton, Mass.

In Providence, 3d inst., Susanna D., wife of John Q. Bradish, aged 70; 3d inst., Edward Silvery, aged 71; 1st inst., Nancy Silvery, aged 76; 1st inst., Anna M. Allen, aged 80.

In Fall River, 2d inst., Catherine E., widow of Adoniram L. Shaw, in her 79th year.

C. H. Wrightington,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Mr. Wrightington makes a specialty of BUYING, SELLING AND LEASING real estate in Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown, and always has some valuable building sites and farm properties on hand, which can be obtained on very favorable terms. Particular attention is paid to the collection of rents and care of property for out of town owners.

MORTGAGES are negotiated at a favorable rate of interest.

FIRE INSURANCE policies placed on all kinds of insurable risks, at lowest rates, in strong companies. ALSO commission of deeds for New York and Massachusetts.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Main Office No. 24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Long Distance Telephone, No. 770.

Boots & Shoes,

214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Laetive Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days

on every box 25c

Assured of Bryan's Support

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Edward C. Wall and wife of Wisconsin were the guests of Judge Parker, stopping here en route to Europe. Mr. Wall brought a message direct from W. J. Bryan, assuring Parker that he is heartily with the ticket and will place himself at the disposal of the Democratic national committee to do everything in his power to ensure party success this fall.

Police Still Searching For Body of the Jewelry Salesman

Athol, Mass., Aug. 4.—The state police have continued their search for the body of Frank J. Burns. The party visited the Bennett Hill schoolhouse and with a big telescope looked into a number of wells in the vicinity of the Fullerite building. They also searched near Luke Ellis, but their efforts were not rewarded with success.

The police have learned that about 40 feet of rope was stolen from the home of Henry Rathbun on the night of Dec. 17, the night Burns disappeared. This is believed to be an important clue.

This case is considered one of the most baffling known in this state for many years. Though no one seems to have any doubt that the jewelry drummer was murdered, no one has been able to find any clue to the whereabouts of the body, and it is to this task that the officers are now devoting themselves.

Still confined in his cell in the Worcester jail and undisturbed at the efforts the state police are making to contradict any of the dozen stories he has already told, Walter E. Smith, whose name is connected with the disappearance of Burns, is calmly awaiting the result of the police investigation.

GOLD STANDARD

Leading Topic In Fairbanks' Speech of Acceptance

INTEGRITY THREATENED

Refers to Bryan's Statement In Regard to It Being Merely In Abeyance -- Modification of Tariff Can Be Safely Left to Republican Party

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—Notification of Mr. Fairbanks' nomination for the vice presidency of the United States took place today on the veranda of his home in North Meridian street. Eighty uniformed members of the Marion club, accompanied by a band, escorted the notification committee to the Fairbanks home. Former Secretary of War Root delivered the notification speech and after Senator Fairbanks responded luncheon was served on the lawn. Senator Fairbanks said:

I accept the commission which you bring with a profound sense of the dignity and responsibilities of the exalted position for which I have been nominated. My utmost endeavor will be to discharge in full measure the trust, if the action of the convention shall meet the approval of the American people.

The platform adopted by the convention is an explicit and emphatic declaration of the principles in entire harmony with those policies of our party which have brought great honor and prosperity to our common country, and which, if continued, will bring us like blessings in the future.

The monetary and economic policies which have been so forcibly reannounced lie at the very foundation of our industrial life, and are essential to the fullest development of our national strength. They give vitality to our manufactures and commerce, and if impaired or overturned, there would inevitably ensue a period of industrial depression, to the serious injury of the vast interests of both labor and capital.

The Republican party, since it preserved the integrity of the republic and gave freedom to the oppressed, never rendered a more important service to the country than when it established the gold standard. Under it we have increased our currency supply sufficiently to meet the normal requirements of business. It is gratifying that the convention make frank and explicit declaration of the inflexible purpose of the party to maintain the gold standard.

The enemies of sound money were powerful enough to suppress mention of the gold standard in the platform lately adopted by the Democratic national convention. The leader of Democracy in two great national campaigns has declared since the adjournment of the convention that, as soon as the election is over, he will undertake to organize the forces within the Democratic party for the next national contest, for the purpose of advancing the radical policies for which his element of the party stands. He frankly says that the money question is for the present in abeyance. In view of these palpable facts, it is not the part of wisdom to abandon our vigilance in safeguarding the integrity of our money system. We must have not only a president who is unalterably committed to the gold standard, but both houses of congress in entire accord with him upon the subject.

The wisdom of our protective policy finds complete justification in the industrial development of the country. This policy has become a most vital part of our industrial system, and must be maintained unimpaired. When altered conditions make changes in schedules desirable, their modification can be safely entrusted to the Republican party. If they are to be changed by the enemies of the system along free trade lines, uncertainty would take the place of certainty and a reaction would surely follow to the injury of the wage earners and all who are profitably employed.

The convention was wise not only in its enunciation of party policies, but in its nomination of a candidate for the presidency. During the last three years President Roosevelt has been confronted with large and serious questions. These he has met and solved with high wisdom and courage. The charges made against him in the Democratic platform finds an irrefutable answer in his splendid administration, never surpassed in all the history of the republic and never equalled by the party who seeks to discredit it. The election of the president is imperatively demanded by those whose success depends upon the continuance of a safe, conservative and efficient administration of public affairs. We have an ample record of deeds done, of beneficent things accomplished in the public interest. We have peace and great prosperity at home and are upon terms of good neighborhood to the entire world. The conditions constitute the strongest possible assurance for the future.

Permit me again to thank you and to express the belief that we may confidently submit our cause to the candid and patriotic judgment of our countrymen.

Later I shall avail myself of a favorable opportunity to submit to my fellow citizens a fuller expression of my views concerning the questions now in issue.

Samuel Mordant of Lewiston, Me., was drowned at Lake Auburn by the upsetting of a boat. Miss Celia Provencher, who was with him, was saved.

Herbert Hanson, 82, was drowned from a yawl off a wharf at Biddeford, Me.

The body of an unknown man was found at Portland, Me., near the Falmouth line by some children. It was decomposed past recognition.

WARNING HEADED

President of Hayti Gets Sharp Prod From Minister Powell

DISORDERS WILL CEASE

Our Representative's Energetic Action No Doubt Saved Lives and Property of Foreigners-- Is Protecting Turkish Subjects

Port au Prince, Hayti, Aug. 5.—After serious disorders yesterday Mr. Powell, the American minister, demanded of President Nord that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected.

The president ordered the minister of the interior and the military governor to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord assured Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said he would see that their business did not suffer damage.

After the interview at the palace, Minister Powell, Alexander Battiste, the American deputy consul, and General Currie, the military governor, visited the disturbed districts and personally saw that protection was given to the houses of foreigners. The energetic and prompt action of Powell has no doubt saved not only the property, but the lives of foreigners, and prevented greater disturbances.

During yesterday forenoon bands of soldiers, throwing stones, prevented the Syrians from reopening their stores. American citizens hoisted the Stars and Stripes over their residences, and some of them sought refuge in the American legation, driving there in carriages flying the American flag, and pursued by the populace, throwing stones.

Prepared For Emergencies

Washington, Aug. 5.—It is a curious fact that while Minister Leishman at Constantinople is seeking to secure from the Turkish government certain rights for American citizens resident there, Mr. Powell should be engaged in protecting Turkish subjects in Port au Prince and in the rest of the Haytian republic. It is learned that this is done at the request of the Turkish government. Many of the Syrians and Armenians now in the West Indies are American citizens by naturalization, but the majority have not renounced their Turkish nationality. Mr. Powell is caring for all alike. So far, though the state department has closely watched the press dispatches reporting a turbulent state of affairs in Port au Prince, it has not felt it desirable to call upon the navy department for naval vessels to act, but Admiral Sigbee is ready to respond at a day's notice of any such call.

Minister Powell has been submitting very frequent reports of late describing the unrest of the people and the growing feeling against the foreign element, especially the Syrians. He has advised the state department at intervals that he fears a general uprising and it is understood that this government has been prepared for some time to meet any emergencies that might arise.

Steamer and Schooner Collided

Boston, Aug. 5.—Two men were injured by flying splinters in a harbor collision last evening between the fishing schooner M. S. Ayer and the excursion fishing steamer King Philip. The accounts of the accident as told by the commanders of the two vessels conflict. The steamer was the most seriously damaged. The schooner was towed back to the city, while the King Philip came up under her own steam. The injured men were sent to a hospital.

Boy's Protector Brutally Treated

Danbury, Conn., Aug. 5.—Because he tried to prevent a circus band from hurting a small boy last night, Andrew Frazer, 52 years old, was set upon by four employees of a circus showing here and beaten into insensibility. His skull was fractured and he received internal injuries which may cause his death. Dennis Cunningham and Michael Welsh were arrested and identified by witnesses as the men responsible for Frazer's condition.

Body Remained on River Bed

Hartford, Aug. 5.—Frank M. Amorizzo, a workman employed on a bridge construction over the Connecticut river, was knocked from a scow by a swinging sand digger. Fellow-workmen waited for him to rise to the surface, but he failed to do so, and four hours later divers found his body on the river's bed, directly under the scow.

Expect to Have 37,000 in Line

Boston, Aug. 5.—The local committee in charge of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city estimates that more than 37,000 veterans of the Civil war will be in line when the grand parade moves through the streets on Aug. 16.

Monohansett a Total Loss

Salem, Mass., Aug. 5.—Excursion steamer Monohansett, which went ashore on Great Misery island during a fog, will be a total loss. Her back is broken, the hull is full of water to the hurricane deck, and her machinery is knocked out of place.

No Light on Bosworth Tragedy

New Britain, Conn., Aug. 5.—The police have continued their investigation into the death of Charles Bosworth, but announce that there are absolutely no new developments. The body of the dead gambler will be taken to Hartford for burial.

JAPS PROBABLY HALTING

Over a Thousand Russian Casualties In Two Engagements

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Lieutenant General Zassalitch to the czar says that General Sashuroff reports that 29 officers and over 1000 men were killed or wounded in the engagements of July 30 and July 31 and that six guns were abandoned.

The fact that there is no further news from the front beyond Zassalitch's account of the fighting at Simonchene on July 31 bears out the explanation that the Japanese are halting to bring up supplies, especially ammunition, of which a modern engagement entails an extravagant expenditure and without which it would be impossible even for a victorious army to follow up its successes.

The official estimate of the loss of over 1000 agrees with the figures in a belated dispatch from Liao Yang referring to the same fighting, and which also says that the Russians were fully prepared to hold their positions when commanded to retire, which was carried out in perfect order.

Two Generals Not Heard From

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—The fact that General Kurapatkin's recent dispatches have not mentioned General Stakelberg or General Zaroubieff lends to the supposition here that their forces to the southward may have had their communications cut by General Nodzu's army.

London Hears No News

London, Aug. 5.—The war news in the London newspapers is again restricted to official dispatches. A few very brief dispatches from General Kuraki's headquarters in the field are printed, but they give no additional information to that which is already known.

"White Supremacy" Cut Out

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 5.—The Democratic state convention nominated State Senator John Cornwell for governor and endorsed John T. McGraw for United States senator, to succeed Nathan B. Scott. The proceedings throughout appeared to be in accordance with the wishes of Henry G. Davis, candidate for vice president. There is no question about the convention being almost unanimously in favor of the "white supremacy" proposition, and yet, at the request of Davis, it was kept out of the platform, receiving only 87 votes out of 974.

Taggart Names His Committee

Indianapolis, Aug. 4.—Chairman Taggart of the Democratic national committee announces the following officers of the Democratic national committee: Delancy Nicoll, vice chairman, New York; George F. Peabody, treasurer, New York. Executive committee: W. F. Sheehan, chairman, New York; August Belmont, New York; John R. McLean, Ohio; Thomas S. Martin, Virginia; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; James Smith, Jr., New Jersey; Timothy E. Ryan, Wisconsin.

Disease Puzzles Doctors

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 3.—Another death occurred in the Courtney family when James, 3 years old, succumbed to the disease which has baffled local physicians. George, an older child, died Monday, and the father and his daughter Molly, 20 years old, are seriously ill, although they are now out of danger. The doctors are unable to discover the cause of the illness in the family, though it has every symptom of ptomaine poisoning.

HOAR HAS LUMBAGO

Venerable Senator Not Likely to Participate In the Campaign

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5.—Senator Hoar is ill of an attack of the lumbago, complicated by what is called Washington malaria. He was troubled by lumbago for the last four weeks of the last session of congress and kept his bed nearly the whole of that time. At the end of the session he was pronounced cured by his physician, but ordered to abstain from any public speaking or any considerable mental labor for some months to come. On his return to Massachusetts he violated the physician's injunction so far as to deliver three addresses. The attack has been quite severe and has kept him in bed for several weeks. His physicians say he is steadily improving, but that the process of the cure will be rather slow. It is not likely that Mr. Hoar will be able to be of much service in the early part of the campaign unless possibly by writing one or two letters.

Health Board Will Enforce Order

Boston, Aug. 5.—The state board of health has notified Attorney General Parker to serve notices against all manufacturers along the banks of the Neponset river that unless they immediately cease dumping refuse and waste matter into the waters of the river injunctions will be issued restraining them from doing business until arrangements for the escape of the refuse through other channels are perfected. This order will affect a large number of manufacturing firms, the total value of the plants to which the order applies being in excess of \$15,000,000. They were notified by the board of health more than six months ago to cease throwing waste and refuse into the river.

"Trust Company" Under Arrest

Boston, Aug. 5.—United States officials, armed with warrants, entered the office of the North American Trust and placed the officers under arrest. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of John M. Barry, Francis C. Webster and Charles A. Record, but Record has not been arrested yet. They are charged with conspiracy to defraud the public, and with conducting a business which in its operation violates the federal law against lotteries. The concern has branch offices in several New England cities. Immediately upon their arrest they were arraigned before Commissioner Fiske, who held them in \$2000 each for their appearance on Aug. 12. Bail was furnished.

WILL GO SLOWLY

Government Will Seek Facts Regarding Steamer Arabia

CONTENTION OF AMERICA

Foodstuffs on Neutral Ships Not Intended For Fighting Forces of Belligerents Cannot Be Seized Even In War Zone

Washington, Aug. 5.—The officials of the state department do not care to pass any opinion upon the legality, from an international standpoint, of the action of the Russian prize court at Vladivostok in the case of the steamer Arabia, until some obscure points in the decision are cleared up. Although the department has finally decided that it will not promulgate any set of rules which it regards as proper to govern the conduct of neutral commerce and shipping in belligerent waters or on the high seas, it undoubtedly will, in the course of treatment of the separate cases of seizure of American goods during the progress of the war, sufficiently define the view of the American government on this subject.

The Arabia case is likely to develop strongly one important contention on the part of this government, that foodstuffs on a neutral ship are not subject to seizure even in the war zone, provided they are not intended for the use of the army or navy of a belligerent. It has been supposed that the Russian government itself subscribed fully to this rule, and that is why Washington is waiting to learn what unknown and qualifying conditions were developed before the Vladivostok prize court to justify the confiscation of American flour consigned to Japanese individuals and not to the government nor intended for its use. It is felt here that the Russian government fully understands the distinction which is here drawn between individual and national property.

Among the rules adopted by the Russian government at the outbreak of the war, rule 10 (defining contraband) reads:

"In general, everything intended for warfare on land or sea; also rice, foodstuffs, horses, beasts of burden and other animals which may be used in time of war, when they are transported for account of or in destination of the enemy."

The "enemy" above referred to is here regarded as the Japanese government and not some merchant doing business in Yokohama and supplying American flour to the working people of that city and not receiving it in consignment on account of the Japanese army or navy. This view was clearly developed during the Boer war.

Counsel for the Portland Milling company were before the department and insisted that the entire cargo of the Arabia was individually consigned and consequently that there was not one pound of contraband goods liable to seizure aboard the ship.

There is no disposition here to pursue this matter in any heat, but it is pointed out that our own experience, as late as the Spanish war, was that these prize cases were beset with infinite difficulty of adjustment, no two being precisely alike.

Therefore the state department will proceed deliberately with the preparation of its case, trying to avoid raising any unnecessary acid issues, and animated by the single purpose of securing just that amount of protection for American trade with the far east to which it is entitled under the principles of modern international law.

To Confiscate Part of Cargo

Vladivostok, Aug. 5.—The prize court has decided to confiscate such portion of the cargo of the Portland and Asiatic line steamer Arabia (captured by the Vladivostok squadron) as was consigned to Japanese ports, namely 50,000 pounds of flour and the railroad equipment, this portion constituting less than half the bulk and weight of her cargo, the remainder consisting of 142,500 pounds of flour, being consigned to Hong Kong. The confiscated portion of the cargo is now being unloaded. As soon as this is completed the steamer will be released.

Further Seizures Likely

Brussels, Aug. 5.—It is stated here that five vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet will leave the Black sea next week for a cruise in the Red sea.

Double Tragedy at Providence

Providence, Aug. 2.—Inflamed by groundless jealousy, John V. Duarte, aged 27, shot his wife Louisa, aged 26, and then fired two more bullets into his own body, inflicting a probably mortal wound, at their home here. The couple have one child, a girl of 10 months. They have been married about four years and bore a good reputation.

Packers Claim to Be Satisfied

Chicago, Aug. 5.—In a statement given out by the packers, the report that negotiations are in progress to bring about another conference between the packers and the labor leaders is declared to be entirely unfounded. The packers assert that there is not the slightest possibility of further conferences with the strike leaders and that the progress being made at the plants is satisfactory to all the packers.

Hallway Employees Arrested

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5.—Edgar J. Bulcom, conductor on a car in the head-on collision of trolley cars Monday, was arrested last evening on the charge of manslaughter. When officers called at the home of William Dunn, motor-man of Milford's car in the collision, he was not there, but assurance was given that he would present himself in court. The death of Motorman Doe makes the second fatality resulting from the accident, Mrs. Caroline Stewart dying from her injuries Monday.

Industrial**Trust Company.**

Capital - - - \$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits \$1,500,000

Moneys deposited with our Participation (or Savings) Account on or before August 15th, draw interest from August 1st.
The rate of interest at present paid upon this account is **FOUR PER CENT.**

Office with Newport Trust Co.,

303 Thames Street.

J. Truman Burdick, President.
T. A. Lawton, Vice President.

W. H. Hammett, Secretary.

Grant P. Taylor, Treasurer.
H. G. Wilks, Asst. Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Incorporated A. D. 1819.

NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE!

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the January Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand dollars or less at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest.
Newport, R. I., April 22d, 1904—5-14-10w
G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,
Hecker's Buckwheat,
AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,
Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try out
LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

SCHREIER'S 143 Thames St.

LEADERS IN MILLINERY

NEW LINE

Midsummer Hats

White Straw and Duck.

SPECIAL SHAPES.

Full Line of Yachting Hats

and Caps,

COQUE PLUMES

AND

POMPONS.

Ornaments for Evening Wear.

WE MAKE AND PUT UP

A W N I N G S

AND FURNISH

Porch Shades

OF ALL KINDS.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 Thames Street.

Discharged a Cargo of

Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.

BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

OLDEST CLOCK IN ENGLAND.

Reverted in 1834 to One of the Towers of Peterborough Cathedral.

Peterborough cathedral has the oldest working clock in England. It was erected about 1230 and is probably the work of a monastic clockmaker. It is the only one now known that is wound up over an old wooden wheel. This wheel is about twelve feet in circumference, and the galvanized cable, about 300 feet in length, supports a leaden weight of three hundredweight, which has to be wound up daily.

The clock is said to be of much more primitive construction than that made by Henry de Nick for Charles V. of France in 1370. The clock chamber is in the northwest tower, some 120 feet high, where the sunlight has not penetrated for hundreds of years, and the winding is done by the light of a candle.

The gong is the great tenor bell of the cathedral, which weighs thirty-two hundredweight, and it is struck hourly by an eighty pound hammer. The gong and the striking parts of the clock are some yards apart, communication being by a slender wire. The clock has no dial. The time is shown on the main wheel of the escapement, which goes round once in two hours.—London Chronicle.

THE TOWER OF HUNGER.

A Famous Prison of Pisa Long Since Destroyed.

"The Tower of Hunger" was a name given to the tower of Gualandi, in Pisa, celebrated because of the reference made to it in Dante's "Inferno." Ugolino, count of Gherardesca (1220-80), was the head of a leading Ghibelline family in Pisa. Deserting the Ghibellines, he went over to the Guelphs. Afterward he returned to his own side and joined that uncompromising faction which regarded Archbishop Ruggieri as the head, until dissensions arose between him and them after he had killed the archbishop's nephew in a quarrel.

In the summer of 1288 Ugolino was seized by the Ghibellines and sent a prisoner to the tower of Gualandi, with his two sons and two grandsons. Here they were kept till March, 1289, when the door of the tower was fastened, the keys thrown into the Arno and the prisoners left to die of starvation. The tower, which was ever after known as the "Tower of Hunger," was in ruins at the end of the fifteenth century and was finally destroyed in 1655.

AFRICA.

The Way That Name Was Bestowed Upon the Continent.

The name Africa was given by the Roman conquerors, after the third Punic war, B. C. 146, to the province which they formed to cover the territory of Carthage. It was most probably adopted from the word "Afr-gub," the Carthaginian term for a colony.

This original Africa was limited in extent. Its borders reached, according to Ptolemy, from the River Tisus on the west, which divided it from Numidia, to the bottom of the Syrtis Minor on the southeast, though Ptolemy carries it as far east as the bottom of the Great Syrtis, making it include Numidia and Tripolitania.

In later days the whole African continent took its name from this part, which in its narrower limits corresponded with the modern regency of Tunis and was called by the Greeks Lybia. Africans, the stormy southwest wind, was so called in Italy because it blew from Africa.

Implements of Warfare.

There is a story of a privateer's crew of forty to fifty men capturing a Turkish galley with 600 seamen and soldiers on board by means of a swarm of bees judiciously thrown among the unsuspecting ones. However this may be, there are enough authentic instances of strange methods of attack to provide amply sufficient material for the casulist in deciding what is fair and what unfair in war. Burning naphtha, boiling lead, birds, carcasses of men and horses, Chinese stinkpots, besides the implements already mentioned, have all been used for offensive or defensive purposes in actual warfare.

Frank of the Lightning.

In 1844 a fishing smack off one of the Shetland Isles was struck by lightning during a fierce storm. The bolt first struck the mast, which it splintered completely. It then passed to a watch in the pocket of a man sitting close to the mast and completely melted it. The man not only was uninjured, but he did not know what had taken place till he took his watch from his pocket and found it fused into a mass.

Windmills.

"I never knew till now why this was such a windy country," said the bright little girl traveling through Illinois. "And have you discovered why?" asked her father.

"Of course. See all the windmills on these farms we're passing?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Method.

Mrs. Newpup—Why don't you stop whipping the child? You make it holier. Mr. Newpup—I'm licking it to make it stop bawling.—Chicago Journal.

Cause For Sorrow.

Brown—Croaker's down with brain fever. The doctor says if he recovers his mind will be a blank. Green—I'm sorry to hear that. He owes me \$10.

That they are slimmers few are willing to deny; that they are slimmers few are ready to admit.

Scarcely Rehearsed.

"What is your favorite opera?" asked the young woman who was trying to make conversation.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1904.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 99 OF THE GENERAL LAWS, ENTITLED "OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE."

(Passed April 6, 1904.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. Section 10 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. Whenever any animal shall be suspected by either of the cattle commissioners to be affected with tuberculosis, the commissioners of the county where the animal is found shall immediately notify the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall promptly fix a day when the commissioner duly appointed as hereinbefore provided shall visit the suspected animal with the veterinarian, and upon confirmation of the disease, and after appraisal of the value, as hereinafter provided, the affected animal shall be killed and the carcass disposed of in such a manner as will not be detrimental to the public health. Anyone having reason to suspect that any horse or other animal is affected with tuberculosis, or any contagious or communicable disease, shall immediately report the same to the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall notify the veterinarian employed by the board; and said veterinarian shall promptly examine the suspected animal, and if it is found to be affected with tuberculosis, or any contagious or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected, the veterinarian shall cause the said animal to be killed and the carcass to be disposed of in such a manner as shall not be detrimental to the public health. Whenever a diseased animal is killed, the veterinarian shall cause the same to be disposed of in such a manner as shall not be detrimental to the public health. Whenever a diseased animal is killed, the veterinarian shall cause the same to be disposed of in such a manner as shall not be detrimental to the public health."

Section 2. Section 11 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. For the purposes aforesaid the veterinarian, with one of the cattle commissioners in each county, shall constitute the board of appraisers for said county, and the estimate of value by such persons shall be final: Provided, that not more than fifty dollars shall be allowed for any single native animal, nor more than seventy-five dollars for any single grade animal, nor more than one hundred dollars for any single registered animal, and when the receipt of the amount of the appraisal, signed by the board of appraisers, shall be immediately given to the owner or claimant of said animal; provided, further, that any party aggrieved by any award made under the provisions of this section may appeal therefrom to said board within five days after the receipt of said notice."

Section 3. Section 12 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. The board of appraisers is hereby authorized to quarantine any animal or animals supposed to be affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or with any agent of such disease, and such quarantine shall be assumed and paid by the state, except as otherwise provided in section 30 of this chapter."

Section 4. Section 13 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 94 of the Public Laws, passed May 15, 1903, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. The state shall pay to the owner of any tuberculosis animal, killed under the provisions of section 10 of this act, one-half of its appraised value; but if upon post-mortem examination it shall be found that the slaughtered animal was affected with tuberculosis, then the animal so killed shall be paid for its full appraised value: Provided, that the state shall not pay for any diseased animal so killed if the animal has not been owned by some person in the state and found in the state three months previous to the day of slaughter. It shall be the duty of the cattle commissioners of the several counties to demand of the owner of the animal or animals killed under section 10 of this chapter that the premises where the diseased animal or animals have been kept shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the cattle commissioners of their respective counties, and the board shall direct what such cleaning and disinfecting shall consist of."

Section 5. Section 19 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 19. The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry of the United States, in cooperation with the state board of agriculture, or with any agent of the state board of agriculture, shall have the power to call on sheriffs, constables, and peace officers to assist them in the discharge of their duties in carrying out the provisions of the act of congress approved May 30, 1884, establishing the bureau of animal industry, or the provisions of the board of agriculture, and it is hereby made the duty of sheriffs, constables, and peace officers to assist said inspectors or agents when so requested, and said inspectors or agents shall have the same power and protection as peace officers while engaged in the discharge of their duties."

Section 6. No commissioner elected or appointed under this act shall be directly or indirectly in any way interested in any contract made under this act, and any contract made in violation of the provisions of this section shall be null and void, under penalty of removal from office by the governor upon proof of the violation of this provision.

Section 7. Said board shall annually at the January session report to the general assembly the progress of the work entrusted to it, the contracts outstanding, and the sums expended by it to the date of such report.

Section 8. To meet the expenses incurred under this act the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer from time to time for the said sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon the receipt of properly authenticated vouchers of said board, not to exceed during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1904, a larger sum than five thousand dollars; and provided, further, that said board shall not make payment on account of any contract entered into hereunder previous to January 1, 1907.

Section 9. Upon completion of said bridge the said commissioner shall have the same over to the state of Rhode Island, and thereafter the expense of maintenance and running said bridge shall be borne by the state.

Section 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies. Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

TRAINING VOICES.

Quack Music Teachers and the Harm They Do Pupils.

"Ninety-five per cent of all vocal teachers are quacks," said an old musician. Few singers would doubt the assertion. Probably in no other kind of work can a man who knows practically nothing about a subject do so quickly a lucrative amount of teaching. There are many common types—the piano teacher who cannot get enough pupils to make a living, the broken down old time singer, the diletant of the concert halls, who never could sing himself, and many more. Their half hour lessons may be said to consist one-third of chat and gossip, one-third of scales and exercises and one-third of the singing of the pupil's favorite songs, all interspersed with just enough commendation and criticism to keep the pupil's good opinion of both himself and of her teacher.

There are teachers whose training has not only ruined voices, but temporarily harmed general health as well. Over against these charlatans of the profession there are conscientious men and women who can detect faults in a voice and know how to correct them and who work carefully and enthusiastically for each individual pupil.

It is not easy to tell the good teacher from the quack, and you will find bitter early experience in many a successful singer's career.—Leslie's Monthly.

AN ARBITRARY TYRANT.

This Autocrat Exists Solely by the Will of the People.

And it came to pass that in the very height of modern times an arbitrary tyrant ruled over a great country called America. The name of this tyrant was Everybodydoest, and all the inhabitants of the land bowed themselves to his will.

Terror of the autocrat caused grown men and women to cast aside every diletant of common sense—sometimes of honesty as well. Children overstudied, wearing out precious eyesight, cramping growing organs, yet mothers whispered under their breath the name of Everybodydoest and the evil went on. Men bought houses and European passages, automobiles and other expensive luxuries, the cost of which was out of all proportion to their income. "Everybodydoest" was the explanation they gave.

Sorriest of all was the case of the young girls. They patronized unwholesome plays, read books produced by diseased minds, they overindulged, abandoned the gentle ideals of their mothers' day and grew old before their time. "Everybodydoest," they said.

And thus it was in all classes of society throughout the broad land. All men and women, young and old, recognized the sway of Everybodydoest and bowed their necks to his yoke.—Philadelphia North American.

An Accommodation Train.

In the lake district of England there is a tiny railway which has only one train run by two officials, one of whom is managing director, ticket collector, guard and porter and the other chief engineer, engine driver and stoker. The train stops anywhere. It frequently goes off the line, but cowboys are carried, with which the train is persuaded to return to its proper position. When a friend of either official is observed the train is brought to a standstill. At one time, when the managing director was courting the daughter of a farmer through whose lands the line ran, the young lady would take her stand at a certain gate every evening, the train would be stopped, and the young man would kiss her good night.

Long Widowhood.

In 1753, in the ninety-sixth year of her age, died Jean Countess of Roxburghe. She was not a very remarkable woman, but her memory is preserved on account of her long widowhood, which lasted seventy-one years. Her father, the first Lord Tweeddale, fought at Marston Moor in 1644.

This Countess of Roxburghe's long widowhood is insignificant compared with that of a certain Agnes Skinner. According to an inscription in Camberwell church, this worthy woman died in 1400 at the age of 110 years, having survived her husband only eight years less than a century.

On Trial.

John—How many servants do you keep? James—Keep? We don't keep any. About two a week come to try on.—New York Tribune.

secretaries, and they also, if it seems advisable, employ a superintendent, a secretary and other assistants, and may fix the compensation of all persons so employed. It may also hire office necessary for the proper carrying on of its labors, and the expense incurred under this section shall be paid for in the same manner as other bills audited by said board.

Section 5. The said board as far as possible will so conduct the work of the removal of the present bridge and the construction of the new bridge that there will be the least interruption to the travel across said bridge consistent with the proper carrying out of the purposes of this act.

Section 6. No commissioner elected or appointed under this act shall be directly or indirectly in any way interested in any contract made under this act, and any contract made in violation of the provisions of this section shall be null and void, under penalty of removal from office by the governor upon proof of the violation of this provision.

Section 7. Said board shall annually at the January session report to the general assembly the progress of the work entrusted to it, the contracts outstanding, and the sums expended by it to the date of such report.

Section 8. To meet the expenses incurred under this act the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer from time to time for the said sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon the receipt of properly authenticated vouchers of said board, not to exceed during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1904, a larger sum than five thousand dollars; and provided, further, that said board shall not make payment on account of any contract entered into hereunder previous to January 1, 1907.

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I certify the foregoing to be true copies. Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

If you have any questions about it write us.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts., New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen: Being associated for so many years with the above firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly, C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET CO., 17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

10¢ and 25¢ cents per package, at all druggists.

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered, 36 bushels, \$4.50

Common, delivered, 18 bushels, \$2.25

Prepared, delivered, 36 bushels, \$3.50

Common, delivered, 18 bushels, \$1.75

Price at works, Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100 bushel.

Common, 9c. a bushel, \$8 for 100 bushel.

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY, Contractor

—AND—

BUILDER OF MASON WORK.

(NEWPORT, R.I.)

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at Calendar Avenue.

Officers of the Pueblo and Boulah Valley railway, an electric line seven miles long, which has just been completed, have adopted a new system whereby passengers over the road will pay according to their weight instead of by the mile, as usual. Passengers will step upon scales at the ticket office, and will be charged so much a pound.

On Trial.

John—How many servants do you keep? James—Keep? We don't keep any. About two a week come to try on.—New York Tribune.

French Expatriate. Does He Get It? The only Genuine VICHY is sold in bottles and NOT in syphons. How Many of You Drink Real Vichy— VICHY CELESTINS. If It Is Not Celestins, It Is Not Vichy.

HOW TO OBTAIN SUMMER BOARDERS FOR NEW YORK, the South and West. STEAMERS PRISCILLA and PURITAN. WEEK DAYS. Steamer PLYMOUTH SUNDAYS. A fine orchestra on each. LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days 9:15 a.m. Sunday, 10 p.m. Returning from New York Steamer leave Pier 10, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 5:30 p.m., due at Newport 2:30 a.m., leaving there at 3:15 a.m. for Fall River. FALL—New York to Newport direct, or via Steamer, Fall River, New York, at New York & Boston Dispatch Express office, 272 Thames Street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, N. Y. H. O. NICKERSON, Agent, Newport, R. I. C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO. THE WICKFORD ROUTE. In effect June 1, 1904. Subject to change without notice. Leave New York 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Newport 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Wickford 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Providence 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Fall River 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Wickford Junction 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Newport 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Wickford 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Providence 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Fall River 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Wickford Junction 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Newport 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Leave Wickford 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. 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The Phantom Ship.

CHAPTER I.

Whittier's poem, "The Palatine," is familiar to most people who have any acquaintance with contemporary American poetry but the facts and traditions upon which it is based and the singular legend which is interwoven with the story are known to but comparatively few.

The story itself is so singular as to border upon the marvelous and the legendary sequel, divested of its supernatural features and regarded from the view point of calm, pitiless logic or modern science, seems impossible of solution.

Whittier with the usual license of the poet added some features to the story itself which will not bear historical analysis and through incorrect and incomplete information did unconscious injustice to a community of hardy but God-fearing people.

Block Island, famous now as a summer resort, is situated off the south shore of Rhode Island at the entrance to Narragansett Bay on the north and to Long Island Sound on the west. It was settled in 1661 by sixteen families from eastern Massachusetts and they and their descendants cleared it of forest and stone and for many generations lived the hardy pioneer life of farmers and fishermen, having infrequent and irregular communication with their neighbors on the mainland.

About the year 1750, occurred the loss of the ship Palatine and the purpose of this article is to tell the story as explicitly as it can be told and to describe the peculiar manifestations which gave rise to the legend which Whittier has immortalized.

Of historical data, as the term is usually understood, there is absolutely none, but the traditional account can be verified in a score of ways so satisfactory that the absence of written record is comparatively unimportant. The writer was deeply interested in the story and the legend more than thirty years ago and began an investigation, the results of which are here related.

He has conversed with more than twenty people, who in their young days had heard the story from persons who were living when the ship came ashore; his own grandmother, who was born in 1799, had repeatedly heard the story from the lips of her grandmother, who was twelve years old when the vessel was wrecked; who received a dress pattern of East India calico or "chintz patches" as it was then called, from one of the passengers and it was to the house of her father, Edward Sands, one of the chief magnates of the island, that a number of the passengers were taken. This house, by the way, is still standing on the property of the late John R. Payne and is now used as a hay barn, though occupied by Mr. Payne as a dwelling-house up to within twenty years.

A number of the passengers who were brought ashore, died—possibly all but one of them—and are buried together on a little plot of ground on the southwest part of the island but one of them, a woman servant, married a negro slave belonging to a Mr. Littlefield and several of her descendants still reside on the island.

These facts and the additional one that the traditional account agree in all essential points are reasonable if not conclusive evidence of the general truth of the story, which briefly told is as follows:

In the latter part of 1751-2, the Palatine sailed from some part of Holland, with a party of well-to-do Dutch emigrants, who intended to settle near Philadelphia. They brought with them their wealth in a portable form and the captain and officers, aided of course by the crew, conceived the project of robbing and abandoning their helpless passengers. Cruel and heartless they as were, however, they seemed to lack the courage which would have dictated the plan of scuttling the ship on the theory that dead men tell no tales.

They put the passengers on shore, allowance of food and water, though there was an ample supply of both on board, charging them the most exorbitant prices for each of these necessities, until they were satisfied that they had secured their last dollar.

For six weeks after they had sighted the coast, they lay "off and on," never it would appear resorting to actual violence, but simply allowing hunger and thirst to do their perfect work. At last, on a bright winter's morning during the holiday week between Christmas and New Year's, they beached the ship on the "hammock," a shoal spot at that time bare at low water, but now more than a mile from the nearest land, this being Sandy Point, the northern extremity of the island.

The Islanders went off to her in boats and at high water towed her off and into what is now known as Breach Cove, near the entrance to New Harbor, the great yachting rendezvous.

The crew had escaped in their boats rowing for the mainland, the nearest part of which, the south coast of Rhode Island, was distant about ten miles. The living passengers, many of them had died already, were, with the exception of one woman, taken ashore and kindly cared for. Most of them were taken to the houses of Edward Sands and of Simon Ray, the two leading men and magistrates of the island. It may be said here that two of the daughters of Simon Ray married Governors of Rhode Island, and that a grand-daughter married Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

Whether any of these emigrants recovered and left the island or whether

all except the servant already alluded to died and were buried in the little green plot where their graves may still be indistinctly seen, is a mystery which has never been solved. It would not be strange, not half so strange as many of the known incidents of this story, if some of them ultimately reached their intended destination, and if some of their descendants are still living in the possession, perhaps, of more exact data than is accessible to the writer.

One woman, as has been said, refused to leave the wreck; she had become crazed by her losses and her sufferings and could not be induced to come ashore with the rest. During the following night, either by inadvertence or purposely, she set fire to the ship and perished in the flames.

A few and a few only of the personal effects of the passengers were saved and these have long since gone into the possession of relic collectors, although it is still possible for enthusiastic collectors to find what they will be assured are Palatine relics.

To be continued.

Race for Women at Berlin.

A large crowd of spectators was attracted to Trapdoor race course near Berlin, recently, to witness the foot races open to women from all parts of Germany.

There were three races, of 110, 220 and 330 yards respectively. Two of the competitors boldly donned jerseys and knickerbockers, but the remainder ran in skirts. Several appeared on the track in high-heeled boots.

A considerable number dropped from exhaustion within 50 yards of the starting point. One sprained her ankle, another fell and broke her arm and a third fainted from excitement before the signal was given to go. Most of the fair competitors appeared to be absolutely untrained.

The winners were crowned with wreaths and cheered, while a band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes!"—London Daily Express.

The First Essential.

Betty—So Maud is engaged? Well, I'm sorry for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house.

Bessie—Oh, yes, she does. Betty—I'd like to know what? Bessie—The first thing is to get a man to keep house for.—Harper's Bazar.

One of the bugbears of old-time people is night air, and there is little exaggeration in saying that the superstitious against night air has killed more people than the free circulation of it has ever injured. There is abundance of proof that night air is injurious to no one. On the contrary, people who sleep outdoors under the mere protection of a tent are the healthiest of all people, and the practice has largely aided in popularity of late years under wider knowledge of hygiene for people in delicate health to go in camping parties and breathe the balsam of the night air. The vigor gained from a few weeks of such an outing is a marked proof that the old prejudice against night air is as foolish as most other old wives' whims.

Three of the five women on the Revolutionary War pension roll are New Englanders. They are Hannah Newell Barrett of Boston, Mass., aged 103, pensioned by special act as the daughter of Noah Harrod, who served two years as private with the Massachusetts line; Esther S. Damon of Plymouth, Vt., eighty-nine, pensioned as the widow of Noah Damon, who served in the Massachusetts line from April, 1775, to May, 1780; and Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Woodbury, Ct., aged eighty-two, pensioned by special act as the daughter of Thaddeus Thompson, who served six years as private in Col. John Lam's New York regiment.

We have the skunk all to ourselves in North America. He lives in Canada as far north as the upper part of the Mackenzie river, and is distinctively North American animal. He is found throughout our broad domain from Portland, Me., to Oregon and from Florida to Los Angeles. For some reason he seems to have a prejudice against Nova Scotia and is not known in Newfoundland. The skunk is really a respectable beast and cannot be severely blamed for making himself obnoxious to his enemies. Some bold experimenters assert that the skunk is very good eating.

In Japan the well-to-do have almost always in their houses one room called the "chamber of the inspiring view." Its essential is a beautiful view, but taste is catholic in Japan, and the delightful view may be a blossoming cherry tree, a glimpse of a river, a miniature garden or only the newly fallen snow. In this delightful country they get up parties to visit the maple trees in the glory of autumn color, or the fresh, untrodden snow, as in this country one gives theatre parties and dinners.

There is a merchant in New York who has made a fortune by the sale of celery. For twenty years he has handled nothing else. In season he buys it in carload lots. Out of season he keeps large quantities frozen in ice, for which he obtains big prices. The celery comes out as brittle as glass.

A remarkable meteor trail seen at Madrid has been reported by J. A. Perez. It continued visible from about 10 p. m. until midnight, the shape gradually changing from an almost closed curve with a loop in it to an enlarged loop with a very faint detached portion of the primary curve.

For several years a record has been kept of the wear of locomotive wheels on the Danish state railways. The single drivers are found to run better than four-coupled, the latter better than six-coupled, and in all cases wear is increased by flimsiness of road.

In the center of Rildine, an island in the North sea, is perhaps the most curious lake in the world. The surface of its water is quite fresh, and supports fresh water creatures, but deep down it is as salt as the greatest depths of the sea, and salt water fish live in it.

Andrew Freese, a venerable old school teacher of Cleveland, has a book which he prizes very much. It contains the school boy compositions of John D. Rockefeller, M. A. Hanna, Edward O. Wolcott and James K. Jones, all of whom he at one time instructed.

Panama Canal Problems.

A staff correspondent writes to the Railway Age on "Panama Canal Problems."

All great works have their peculiar difficulties, and in the Panama Canal, the greatest work of modern times (the greatest work of any time, if its full significance be taken into account,) there confront the commissioners and chief engineer problems of new aspect and of tremendous importance. These are not wholly physical and related to foundations, materials of construction and cost, as is usually the case, but involve such wider fields as sanitation and the good of nations. In its assumption of this labor, the United States has assumed grave burdens and unless it be entered upon with a clear determination that nothing less than the best is sought, the results will amount to a national calamity.

At each end of the Panama railroad is a community of mixed races who for centuries have been content to live in the most primitive manner. In the city of Panama, with a population of about 20,000 souls and a climate where in the least exertion during the day carries with it a profuse perspiration, there is practically no safe drinking water which has not previously been filtered and boiled. This may be understood better when it is explained that, in most houses, the privies and wells are within a few feet of each other. There is no water system at all, and the daily accumulations of filth are either carted away at night or eaten by buzzards or washed away by the rains—conditions which would be regarded as intolerable anywhere in the United States, where far less danger would result from them. It is with little surprise, then, that we learn of a death rate of nearly 70 per thousand per year.

In Colon, although the climate is somewhat better, because the Panama Railroad crosses the land on which the town is built and keeps that part which it occupies scrupulously clean. Here, the foreign residents—consul, shipping agents, railway officers and the like—live directly upon the shores of the Caribbean and are faunted by the grandly constant northeast "trade." But the natives and Jamaican negroes live mostly in a swamp and on low ground without drainage and without running water, in the state of indescribable filth which is fatal, not only to themselves but even more so to those others who are reared in more temperate climates.

It is impossible to know the precise population of the isthmus to day, but probably it does not exceed 75,000, and these consist in the order of numerical importance of: Jamaican negroes; "Cholos" (half-bred Spanish and Indians); Chinese; and pure whites, principally French and English speaking. Except for the whites, the manner of life is much like that already described in Panama and Colon, but ameliorated by less density of population and the easy access to water. In consequence, the death rate is probably lower and personal cleanliness at a much higher premium.

Upon the beginning of operations, however, in the construction of the canal, the present rural population will be trebled or quadrupled, and, lacking active preparations toward caring for them, the filth of Panama and Colon will be duplicated, with added dangers due to many thousands of unaccustomed people, individuals among whom not only will be infected themselves but will serve as a means of infecting others.

Although this question of sanitation is a biological one at bottom, the conditions under which tropical diseases are bred and spread are thoroughly understood and their prevention has become a distinct branch of engineering. Hence, the solution of this problem as it relates to the isthmus of Panama must rest with engineers, and the most competent sanitary engineers in the world are not too competent for the work. Expressed in the plainest terms, probably plenty of running water, comparatively free of bacteria, and dry, well-ordered surroundings, are the simple necessities for a healthful life in this land of fevers. Other precautions follow, but with quantities of pure water and the abolition of breeding places for mosquitoes, the chief requirements will be met. Since, with a plentiful water supply in every house, the disposal of waste becomes easy, where otherwise it is difficult or impossible in any healthful manner.

Of constant streams, there is no lack on the isthmus, and the hilly nature of the country makes the construction and operation of septic tanks an easy matter, so that in proper hands this question resolves itself into one of time and money; whereof the former is of the first importance, if work is to be started under healthful conditions within a reasonable period.

The same statement apply to the city of Panama, where the grades also are favorable to quick drainage, and the presence of that greatest of all scavengers—the sea—even simplifies the matter. An estimate of the cost of bringing a sufficient supply of pure water to the city, reaches only the small sum of \$300,000. And there then remain for settlement only the question of paving and drainage, of which the first will nearly solve the second. Colon already has a partial supply of water, and to increase it indefinitely presents no difficulties, but to secure proper drainage, the town, which is now very flat, must be changed to a warped surface and this cannot be begun too soon, since it involves the condemnation of many structures and the placing of much material.

One of the greatest drawbacks to life on the isthmus, the cause of most dissatisfaction and the root of most of the unhappiness, is the utter lack of "something to do"—somewhere to go. The outlook from the railway officers' compound is exquisitely beautiful, and perfectly monotonous. The sea laps the road and there it stops—physically and figuratively—since the sharks make swimming dangerous and the water is too shallow for comfortable bathing near shore. Yet the opportunity for making a pleasure ground of this spot is seldom offered. Bathing pools safe from sharks, for the use of the foreign population, might easily be constructed, and the coral with which the beach is covered furnishes an inexhaustible supply of road-making material. These two things—a place to bathe and a chance to walk, ride or drive—are a distinct misfortune in their absence from a place where life would not otherwise be unpleasant. They form, in the highest sense, an engineering problem of importance and an attention to it soon will tend as much toward the smoothness with which canal construction can proceed as many other matters which now fill a greater place in public regard. The city of Panama, too, stands in need of some effort along these lines, and also does the canal zone itself, but in Colon, the port of entry for most of the per-

sonnel and materials involved in this great project, the greatest and most immediate necessity lies.

Solomon Shattuck of Houlis claims to have the best teeth for a man of his years in New Hampshire, if not in New England. He is thirty-three years of age, and with the exception of four wisdom teeth, which were extracted several years ago, and one lost when a boy, he has all his teeth in perfect condition. Local dentists say his is the most remarkable case they ever knew of.

The African Review says: "In the Transvaal and Orange River colony, if the present rate of intermarriage between Bantu and Boers is kept up, in twenty years the two races will be so welded together as to be indistinguishable."

The life of an eyelash is from 100 to 150 days. It grows very slowly, but finger nails grow quite rapidly in comparison. If a person would live without breaking or cutting his nails for a lifetime they would attain the length of 73 inches.

The good results of administering potatoes in certain forms of diabetes are affirmed by a French physician, Dr. Mose, who states that he has effected cures by this means.

A San Francisco woman who makes pets of butterflies finds that these insects have their likes and dislikes, and are really lovable things when you come to know them.

The St. Bartholomew's hospital in New York is so constructed that there are no internal corners to catch the dust. There are absolutely no projections or angles in the building above the basement.

Johns Hopkins has one professor to every four students, Yale one to every nine, and Columbia, Harvard and Pennsylvania one to every ten.

An order from South Africa for eighteen thousand eight-horse plows has been received by a plow manufacturer in the United States.

Egypt is threatened with a plague of locusts, and the government has called out the army of forced laborers to combat the pest.

WORKING A FRAUD.

A Typical Swindling Scheme as Carried on Through the Mails.

One of the most typical of the frauds carried out through the mails was one wherein the receiver of the circular was told that he was entitled to a prize which he had won from a magazine called the Mississippi Valley Planter, published by the Mississippi Valley Publishing company.

The real kernel was the statement that the recipient of the circular was entitled to a certain prize which would be shipped on receipt of the freight charges. In nearly every case the addressee had won premium No. 7, a "horse and Lilly buggy and harness, valued at \$275." With equally remarkable uniformity the freight charges were placed at \$29.60.

Never was a bubble blown with less actual soap. There never had been such a concern as the Mississippi Valley Publishing company or such a publication as the Mississippi Valley Planter.

The fraud order intercepted 600 money orders and a number of registered letters. All these people, with the hundreds who had come before them, were reaching out after valuable prizes which they in the nature of things must have known they had never earned or even competed for. "He has mistaken me for some one else, but I'll take the horse and buggy just the same," must have been the thought which flashed through those 600 heads, and it is an unpleasant commentary on the wickedness of human nature. The prime swindler simply makes victims of men not unwilling to be his accomplices.—Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

SHE FORCED HER WAY.

The Russ Annie Russell Used to Get on the Stage.

William Gillette was seeking a young girl with a southern accent to play Esmeralda. Annie Russell answered an advertisement. She was in short dresses, with her hair down her back and sixteen years old.

"Now, my little girl, run back to your good mother and your Sunday school lesson," said the dramatist kindly. "The stage is not for such as you. Run along, my dear."

The little girl obeyed dutifully, but with no intent of accepting the dismissal as final. At the place where she was boarding was an actress who starred in the small towns in "East Lynne," and from her Annie Russell borrowed an elaborate stage gown with a long train which she plattered with jewelry, also borrowed. She put on high heeled shoes and plied her hair on the top of her head. This arrayed she again applied to Mr. Gillette for the position. He talked with her without a suspicion that he had seen her before, and later he said to the manager:

"Well, I think that girl might do. Of course we can easily make her look younger, and some good fairy will have to teach her how to dress. But she is certainly the most intelligent looking applicant we have had."

And that is how Annie Russell secured the engagement that made her fame.—Everybody's Magazine.

Baron Rothschild's Fun.

Owen Wister, the novelist, was talking about puns. "I detect puns," he said, "but Fanny Kemble, who was my grandmother, used to tell me made by a certain Baron Rothschild that was good of its kind. The baron was dining out, and some one spoke of venison. 'I,' said the baron, 'never eats venison. I think it is not so cool as mutton.' 'Oh, absurd!' some one exclaimed. 'If mutton is better than venison, why isn't it more expensive?' The baron laughed, overcome by the brilliancy of the pun that had just come to him. Then he said, and his dialect came in very handy, 'The reason why venison is more expensive than mutton is that the peoples always prefer vat ish deer to vat ish sheen.'"

Military boundaries have almost stopped the growth of Paris.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the troubles of childhood, and is the best of all remedies for the same. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the troubles of childhood, and is the best of all remedies for the same.

There are more than 100,000 widows in America.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Little Liver Pills, she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, at least that is what they say, and their husbands say so too. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Try them.

It cost \$318,988.07 to run New York City during 1903.

Too many young men mix a lot of rye with the wild oats they sow.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. WINSLOW**

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Luxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

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It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries brief and to the point. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904.

NOTES.
MATTHEW WEST
HIS
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
WITH
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.
By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

CONTINUED.

Joseph West (8) lived in East Jersey, Manasquan, on lands between those of Ephraim Allen and Richard Hartshorn. Feb. 8, 1702-3, confirmation to Joseph West, carpenter, for a tract of land in right of — Willcott, Stephen West and Robert West, 150 acres of which in right of purchase from George Willcott (Willcott), Feb. first last past, between John Newman (formerly George Curless or Corlies), the road from the Falls of Shrewsbury, to Narumson (Rumson), Edmund L'Heure John West (brother of said Joseph), the Long Branch road and Lewis Morris (uncle to the husband of Joseph's aunt Joan). See E. J. Deeds Liber C. p. 259.

Joseph West m. Mary (Webley), dau Thomas and Audrey (West) Webley; and the Joseph who m. Deborah Slocum was his second cousin, Joseph West. This first Joseph m. May 12, 1692, and made his will May 4, 1714, mentions wife Mary, sons Webley, Stephen and Joseph (born about 1696) and three daughters not by name. Land on east side of Laurel Bush, near Falls River, next Thomas Woodmansee, who was next William Hunt and Joseph Haverland, Ex. wife Mary and son Webley West. Witnesses, Edward Herdman, William Exceen, Bartholomew Woolley, Jacob Dennis. Proved Feb. 28, 1714. Inventory of personal estate taken Jan. 21, 1714, Amt. 100 pounds and 15 shill. including books, negro boy, and six years service in negro girl, made by Richard Chambers William Leeds, Thomas Sutton: sworn to by Mary West, executrix, Feb. 23, 1714, but Feb. 24, 1714, Webley West of Shrewsbury, son of Joseph West refused to act as executor, leaving it altogether to his mother.

To this author of Hance Family, in present issues of N. Y. Genl. Record, adds; Mary (Webley) West's sister Catherine m. Philip Edwards and their brother John Webley was the father of Thomas, Ann, Catherine who m. 1749 Peter Slocum, and of Audrey Webley b. 1724, m. Joseph West (John and Jane Wing, Barthol., Matthew, the second cousins, marriage license 1740 Slocum Gen. gives a John Webley whose only dau. Mary b. 1734; d. 1809; m. Jonathan Slocum, (John and Susanah (Hunter) Slocum) and had Peter, Thomas who m. Ruth West, Elizabeth and Margaret Slocum, Jonathan d. 1788, b. 1731.

And from Friends' Records of Shrewsbury I give children of Philip Edwards and Catherine (Webley, Thomas, Walter and Mary (Morris) Webley) were: I. Elizabeth Edwards b. 25; 3; 1714; d. 26; 3; 1723.

III. Webley Edwards b. 20; 3; 1718; d. 20; 3; 1719.

IV. Mary Edwards b. 3; 9; 1719; d. 20; 3; 1723.

V. Philip Edwards b. 28; 11; 1722; m. Margaret (West, William, Bartholomew, Matthew).

VII. Naomi Edwards b. 25; 6; 1723.

The father, Philip Edwards, son of Abijah or Abiah Edwards, who m. Naomi, and had Naomi who m. 12; 2; 1708, John Corlies, son of George and Exercise (Shattock) Corlies, whose brother George Corlies m. Sarah West, widow of Silas Cooke, to be given in right place in family.

Joseph West was one of those to the number of 100 persons who "did traitorously seize ye Governor and ye Justices the Kings Attorney General & ye undersheriff & ye Clerke of ye Court & kept them close prisoners under guard from Tuesday ye 25th of March till ye Saturday following being ye 29th of ye same month 1701 and then released them", to stop proceedings against Moses Butterworth considered a pirate belonging to Kidd's Crew. (Vol. II, p. 372, N. J. Archives).

Such forcible acts seem given indulgence in New Jersey, as record is, "At a Council held at Perth Amboy the 26th of November 1698, when Gov. Basee, John Roysse, John Bishop, Samuel Dennis comprised the Board, the Governor informed them that yesterday Capt. Mathews and Mr. Hungerford with about 60 men in arms did come from New York and by surprise forcibly entered the ship Hester and forcibly detained her, and forcibly do keep and detain Capt. Richard Wise Commander of the said ship and all the seamen and mariners, to her belonging, prisoners aboard the said ship, and have hurt and wounded several of the said mariners: His Honour the Governor doth desire the opinion and advice of this Board, whether he shall convene the country and forcibly retake the said ship, or forbear and suffer those people to do as they please."

At a subsequent meeting December the 12th the following was recorded: "It is the positive and unanimous opinion of this board, the Governor do not meddle or concern any further with the ship Hester any manner or way, in compliance with the Governor or Government of New York." (N. J. Archives Vol. II, p. 153.)

With the knowledge of the prevalent high-handedness of this and later date, the aggressiveness of this act of the above-said 100 persons is much lessened in its lawlessness.

In 1701 the inhabitants of East Jersey petition to be taken under the government of the King, should the Proprietors not appoint a suitable person as Governor, signed by 120 inhabitants, those connected with this record were: Joseph West, George Allen, Wm., James and Benj. Lawrence, Peter Stout, James Grover, Thomas Potter, Remembrance Lippincott, Benj. Cooke, Joseph Parker, Thomas and Thomas Parker, Jr., Saml. Joseph, Thomas and John Clarke, Richd. Hartshorne, Oskiah Holmes, Benj. Borden, Eph-

riam Clarke, Robert Woolley, Moses Lippett, Joseph Lippincott, John Williams, Charles Tucker, Saml. Dotey, Jeremiah Bennett and William White. To be continued.

QUERIES.

4917. WARREN—Who were the ancestors of Thomas Warren, of Littleton, Mass., who died in 1786? Was he a descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower?—H. M. F.

4918. DYER—Who were the parents of John Dyer and wife Bathsheba — of North Kingstown, R. I., about 1782? To what family of Dyers did he belong, and when was he born?—S. A.

4919. PHILLIPS. SIMMONS—Who were the successors of Constant Simmons and Lydia Phillips, of Dighton, Mass., who were married April 12, 1739?—D. P.

4920. BENSON—Who was Consider Benson, of Plymouth or Middleboro, Mass., who married Elizabeth —? Who were her ancestors? They had daughter Molly, born April 17, 1760, who married Jacob Shaw. Would like information concerning this Jacob Shaw.—D. P.

4921. WYMAN—Who were the ancestors of Esther Wyman, of Boston, Mass., who married John Hathorne Sept. 8, 1743?—C. W. B.

4922. WESSELS—Who was Lawrence Wesells, of Lyme, Conn., who married 1761, Abigail Baldwin, probably of Litchfield, Conn. Who were her ancestors?—D. B. R.

4923. SMITH—Samuel Smith, born about 1747, died —, married 1772, to Patience daughter of Abraham and Susanna (Whitney) Gregory, of Weston, Mass. What were the dates of Susanna's birth and death?—D. B. R.

4924. PENFIELD—Who were the ancestors of Mary Penfield, of Bristol, R. I., who married Jeremiah Fairbanks, April 19, 1698. Would like his ancestry, and dates of birth and death. Had they any children?—D. B. R.

4925. ROOT—Who were the parents of Ruth, wife of Jonathan Root, of Farmington, Conn., son of Timothy and Margaret (Seymour) Root? She was born 1712, and died 1748.—M. S.

4926. BISSEY—William Brown, of Sudbury, Mass., married Mary Bisse, November 16, 1641. Who were her parents?—E. H.

4927. BEERE—Who were the ancestors of the following Beeres? Henry Beere, married Patience Scott, Sept. 20, 1683. Patience Beere, married William Allen, May 16, 1677.—S. T.

4928. LOUNDEERS—Who was the father of Tabitha Lounders, who died 1707, wife of Reuben Wait, of Dartmouth, Mass. She is called daughter of — and Jane (Kirby) Lounders. Would like Kirby ancestry.—J. R.

4929. BROWN—Who was Henry Brown, of Providence, R. I., born 1625, died Feb. 20, 1703, married Wait Waterman, of Rhode?—J. R.

4930. TILLINGHAST—Who were the ancestors of Henry Tillinghast, of Newport, R. I., who married Rebecca Vose, Aug. 13, 1747?—M. S.

Portsmouth.

Messrs. George Albion, George Anthony, Isaac Chase, Jr., and Roger Manchester have been camping in tents for a week at McCurries Point.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Record of Newport, who are at Wappling on their vacation, took luncheon Thursday with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The sum of \$50 was added to the Free Library fund by the performances of "The Pilgrim Fathers," a cantata given at the town hall, Friday evening of last week, under the efficient direction of Edward H. Macy. The leading characters were represented by Miss Carrie D. Anthony, Mrs. Lillian L. Brayton, Mr. E. H. Macy, Mr. W. F. Brayton, Mr. H. C. Hedley, Mr. E. G. Macomber, with a chorus of 25, Mrs. Ella M. Slater, accompanist. Miss Abbie M. Hicks, of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, vocal soloist, and Miss Josephine M. Anthony, violin soloist, gave a number of selections previous to the cantata and between the two acts. There was a very large and appreciative audience present. A somewhat peculiar accident occurred in connection with the production of "The Pilgrim Fathers"; one of the electric cars, on which were a number of the townspeople who intended to attend the performance, was run at such high speed that just south of the town hall it split the switch. Mr. Erie F. Barker was thrown from the car so violently that his head and neck were injured quite seriously. Mrs. F. A. Field was injured in her side, and has since been under the care of a physician. Mrs. Francis P. Conway was hurt about her side and arm and had she not been near the bar would have been thrown out also.

Owing to the camp meeting no service was held in the Friends' Church last Sunday evening. Miss Della Rees spoke, however, at the morning service. The facilities for reaching the camp meeting at Hedley's lane, via the new electric road, have been the means of an unusually large attendance. The grounds have been made both attractive and comfortable and have been leased for 13 years by the association. Sunday last, Major and Mrs. Williams led in the services, furnishing also instrumental and vocal music.

The Misses Bertha and Susan Chase will leave today (Saturday) for a short visit to New York.

The Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends met in Newport last week.

The Central Baptist Church of Tiverton gave its annual lawn party last week on the grounds of Mr. Osmond Potter. Various tents were erected about the lawn for the convenience and pleasure of the guests, supper being served under the largest. The date of the affair not being generally known, prevented many from coming who usually attend. Music and amusement were furnished by a band of colored singers who had been in the habit of singing at these gatherings in previous years.

The Misses Gussie Chase and Helen



D'WOLF INN,
BRISTOL, R. I.

Convenience of a city hotel in the beautiful old town of Bristol. Situated directly on the water front, cool and quiet. Broad piazzas, spacious halls, large airy dining-room. Exceptionally well situated to accommodate private parties, large or small. Orchestra furnishes music afternoon and evening. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry.

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REAL ESTATE

WE HAVE ALL GRADES FROM A

Fine Residence on a Fine Street to the Cheapest Cottage.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

Telephone 954. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

Sisson have been visiting in Newport this week.

Preparations are being completed for a lawn party to be held at the Social Studio next week, Mrs. J. M. Eldredge having charge of the entertainment.

Block Island.

The U. S. Life Saving Crew who have been on their annual two months' vacation went on duty again Sunday night, July 31st, at midnight. There are three stations on the island, one on Crescent Beach, commonly known as the Harbor station, one on Sandy Point and the third at Cooney's Cove on the western side of the island. The crew of each station consists of a captain and six men who live at the station. Besides these there is a steward who both buys the provisions and cooks the food. From now on until September there will be practice drills every day except Saturday which is general cleaning up day, when the station is put in perfect order and made to look as clean as a new pin.

Mondays and Thursdays the crews practice with the beach apparatus and breeches buoy; Tuesdays comes the surf boat drill and Wednesdays the flag drill. Fridays they have practice in restoring the apparently drowned. All the drills are open to the public with the exception of the Friday's drill, which is given within the station. From now on until next June the crews will patrol the beach every night, constantly on the lookout for some vessel in distress.

A Place That Every One Likes.

A resort to be popular must have many features which will appeal to the frequenter and no other shore resort can compare with Asbury Park for diversity of attractions. During the past year many improvements have been made at Asbury Park, including a new board walk, a new Casino and Arcade, and in fact the whole beach front is rehabilitated. An exceptional feature is the entertainments provided in the Casino by the Beach Commission of Asbury Park. The best musical talent obtainable is furnished each week and the most recent announcement is the engagement of Duss and the Metropolitan Orchestra for a week of concerts. Madam Schuman Heink is another attraction booked and during the entire season there will be first-class bills. There are excellent bathing facilities and in every way the new Asbury Park is the most popular resort of the season. The New Jersey Central has excellent train service to Asbury Park and its Harbor fleet comprising the steamers Asbury Park, Monmouth and Sandy Hook affords unexcelled opportunities for a delightful trip to the shore. An illustrated Sea Shore book will be sent to any address by C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City, upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

Jamestown.

Charles T. Knowles has transferred the Bay View property consisting of the hotel and adjoining buildings and land; also land west of the land of H. T. Knowles on Knowles court, hotel furniture, horses, wagons, etc., to Joseph C. Atkinson of Boston. The deed has been recorded at the town clerk's office and articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State last week.

Too Soon.

Too soon! Too soon! My gentle girl
Thou'lt dream to lay aside
And wear upon thy finger all
Symbol of promised bride.

Too soon! Yes, far too soon today
To feel love's mighty power
And wear upon thy mystic trail
Girlhood's glorious hours.

Too soon! Too soon! My happy girl,
Thou art too young and fair
To set free from maidenhood
That bonnie, slither hair.

Too soon! Too soon! To give away
In service old and grand
The most precious thing on earth
Thy dainty little hand.

Too soon! Too soon! Bright, gifted friend
Man's passion to sow;
Daily serve good dinner well
And see him fatter grow.

See him pout, even hear him fret,
When he dreams to lay aside
Though his blood is boiling all
From playing golf or pool.

Too soon! Too soon! to stay at home
Like a lone cloistered nun,
While to his club the master goes
And has no end of fun.

Tarry awhile, my fair, dear girl,
Heart whole and fancy free!
Let not blind Cupid defly slip
His heavy eyes on thee.

There are more than 100,000 widows in Britain.

Do You Shave?

Here's one of the most convenient pieces of dressing-room furniture ever designed for gentlemen's using, yet nine out of ten men scarcely suspect its existence—a shaving stand. From the floor it rises about two feet to a most conveniently-placed shelf, above which is a compartment with swinging door for shaving mug, razors, and other such toilet articles. On either side of this cupboard are places for towel and cravat rack, and its top is a convenient place for the powder, the perfume, the pin tray and the paper receiver. Above all this swings a handsome French plate mirror which can be adjusted to almost any position. Don't damn the bath-room mirror any more. Such a stand costs

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Rhode Island Agents for Aeromotor Co.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

To WILLIAM H. POMFRET and CATHERINE POMFRET, wife of said WILLIAM H. and all other persons interested in the premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by said WILLIAM H. Pomfret and Catherine Pomfret to the Goddington Savings Bank, a corporation created by law and established and transacting business in the city of Newport, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, dated June 10th, A. D. 1888, and recorded with Tiverton, R. I., Registry of Deeds, Book 38, pages 24, 25, 26, 27, and for breach of the conditions thereof, and to foreclose said mortgage, will be sold by public auction, on the premises, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1904,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the premises described in said mortgage deed, as follows, viz:—

That a certain tract or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate in said town of Tiverton, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwestern corner of the lot to be described, and at the southwesterly corner of land now or formerly of Michael Brown on the easterly side of South Main street; thence easterly by said land of said Brown, one hundred sixty-seven and 80/100 (167.80) feet to land now or formerly of John Jatterson; thence southerly by land now or formerly of said Jatterson, one hundred and thirty-four and 10/100 (134.10) feet to land more or less, beginning the same premises conveyed to Mary Watts by deed of Patrick Judd, dated Dec. 27th, 1885.

Said premises to be sold subject to all taxes.

Terms of sale, cash.

GODDINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
By NATHANIEL H. SWINBURNE,
Treasurer.

Savings Bank of Newport.

167th DIVIDEND.

Incorporated A. D. 1818.
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE TRUSTEES of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, viz: On \$2,000 or less and on all deposits for charitable purposes at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
On all deposits in excess of \$2,000 at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Payable on and after Saturday, July 16, 1904.
G. P. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

Savings Bank of Newport.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Savings Bank of Newport, held Friday, July 16, 1904, the following officers and trustees were elected for the year ensuing, viz: President—J. Truman Burdick.
Vice President—Thomas A. Lawton.
Trustees—Henry C. Stevens, William S. Crawford, Albert K. Sherman, William K. Gove, Benjamin E. H. Sherman, William P. Sheffield, Jr., William H. Hammett, Peter King, G. Norman Weaver, Alex. N. Barker, William J. Underwood.

At a quarterly meeting of the Trustees of the Savings Bank held on the adjournment of said annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz: Treasurer—Grant J. Taylor.
Assistant Treasurer—Henry G. Wilks.
Secretary—William H. Hammett.
Auditing Committee—J. Truman Burdick, Henry C. Stevens.
Bookkeeper—Edwin S. Burdick.
Counsel—Clark Burdick.
Standing Committee—J. Truman Burdick, Thomas A. Lawton, Benjamin H. H. Sherman, William H. Hammett, Alex. N. Barker, WILLIAM H. HAMMETT,
Secretary.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

To JOHN POMFRET, the heirs at law of HANNAH POMFRET, and all other persons interested in the premises:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by said JOHN POMFRET and Hannah Pomfret, to Henry C. Anthony, dated July 24, A. D. 1887, and recorded with Tiverton, R. I., Registry of Deeds, Book 38, pages 13 to 17, and assigned by said Henry C. Anthony to Joseph Slack, by assignment dated November 30, A. D. 1890, and recorded with Tiverton, R. I., Registry of Deeds, Book 38, page 57, and for breach of the conditions thereof, and to foreclose said mortgage, will be sold by public auction, on the premises, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1904,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed as follows:

A certain tract of land with buildings thereon, or now in process of erection, situate in Tiverton aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning by a certain street, four (4) rods; westerly, by land of grantors, ten (10) rods; southerly, by lot numbered twenty-eight (28) on a plan of land, called Indian Grove, four (4) rods; easterly, by Shaw street, formerly called Dorset street, ten (10) rods, and containing forty (40) rods of land, more or less, and is lot number one (1) in section "D" on Indian Grove Plan of land, which plan is on file in the Town Clerk's office, Tiverton, R. I., and is one of the lots conveyed to grantors by Robert Mycock and James Hill, by deed dated July 25th, 1889. Said premises will be sold subject to all taxes. Terms at sale.

CHARLES T. SLACK, Executors of the will of Joseph Slack, deceased, assignee and present holder of said mortgage.

7-30-4w

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OLIVE LATHAM, BY E. L. Voynich.
THE QUEEN'S QUEAL, BY Maurice Hawlett.

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No one knows better than those who use Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, indigestion, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

Notice to Taxpayers

OFFICE OF THE
COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
CITY HALL,
NEWPORT, R. I., June 29, 1904.

THE TAX BILL for 1904 is now in my hands for collection, and must be paid from and including

July 1, 1904, to and

including August 31, 1904.

The time allowed by the Ordinance of the City Council for the payment of this tax expires on the first day of August, 1904, and according to said Ordinance, the penalty on the laws of this State (all taxes not paid on or before that date shall carry, until collected, a PENALTY at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

Taxpayers are therefore earnestly requested to pay the amount assessed upon their several estates.

Checks accepted.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
H. W. COZZENS,
Collector of Taxes.

7-3

Liverpool has closed one-third of its saloons during the last ten years.